



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Nakasone Asks Kuranari To Study Gulf Options

OW021205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT
2 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone instructed Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari to as early as possible come up with measures Japan can take to contribute to the protection of navigation in the Persian Gulf.

Kuranari told reporters that he met with Nakasone at the prime minister's official residence upon Kuranari's return to Tokyo from a 16-day, six-nation tour of the Middle East and Latin American countries as well as the United States, where he attended a United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York.

Kuranari promised Nakasone he will come up with the requested as soon as possible.

Nakasone, in his own recent trip to New York, met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and pledged to decide on what Japan can do in connection with the Gulf before his tenure as prime minister ends in November.

U.S. Products on COCOM List Found in PRC

OW030735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT
3 Oct 87

[By Narito Ohta]

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO—Japanese academic researchers have found U.S.-made sophisticated products in China—including a 3038 series mainframe computer of International Business Machines Corp. (IBM)—which are subject to export controls under Coordinating Committee [for Multilateral Export Controls] (COCOM) rules.

"China is one of the proscribed destinations. But the U.S. treats the communist nation as member of the West under COCOM export controls after the U.S. and China set up a diplomatic relationship in June 1983," said Takehiko Yamamoto, an expert on COCOM problems.

Before establishing diplomatic ties, the U.S. maintained a total export embargo against China, the largest market in the world with 1.1 billion people, which was severer than what the 16 COCOM member nations imposed against the Soviet bloc.

"So, it's quite a dramatic change, when you think about how far we progressed in the level of technology that is going there," U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce Paul Freedenberg told a seminar on export controls in July.

A professor of the Institute of Space and Astronautic science, a Tokyo-based government research body, who asked to remain anonymous, said he "saw the (3038 series) IBM computer at a meteorological satellite receiving center in Guangzhou," southern China.

China opened nine space facilities to foreign academic researchers who attended an international symposium on space in Beijing in June.

The professor said that at a radio and electronic technology institute in Xian, central China, two state-of-the-art products—an amplitude pattern recorder of Scientific Atlanta Inc., a Georgia-based measuring instrument firm, and an 8350b series sweeper of Hewlett-Packard Co., of California—have been installed.

"American firms call for further liberalization of high-technology trade with China so as to take a lead over their COCOM competitors including Japan, Britain and France in the Chinese market," Yamamoto said.

The U.S. omnibus trade bill now before a House-Senate conference has a provision to allow U.S. exporters distribution licenses for China.

He pointed out that most of the recent reviews of the scope and number of COCOM-controlled items at the Paris-based watchdog, which monitors the flow of sensitive technology to communist nations, are in relation to China.

Noboru Hatakeyama, director general of the Trade Administration Bureau at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), responsible for export controls, said, "if evidence that these three U.S. sophisticated products have been shipped to China reaches us, MITI is ready to ask the U.S. to investigate possible illegal sales."

"MITI has no intelligence staff like the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)," Hatakeyama said. "MITI has not taken action against unlawful transactions by the U.S. and other COCOM partners until now."

MITI has been urged to ease controls on China-bound exports, whose licensing procedures have been delayed as a result of the tightening of regulations following disclosure of illegal sales of sophisticated propeller milling machines by Toshiba Machine Co. to the Soviet Union.

Shungetsu Takayanagi, managing director of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, said it now takes three to four months to obtain an export license, about three times as long as before the Toshiba Machine case was brought to light.

One medium-sized Japanese trading house has been requested by China to pay penalties for delayed delivery of measuring instruments, according to Takayanagi. But he refused to name the Japanese trading company or give details.

Takayanagi quoted a high-ranking Chinese official as complaining that Japan is the most hard-line nation in COCOM discussions and as saying American companies are selling high technology which apparently includes COCOM-controlled products.

In mid-September, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping called upon Japan to ease its tough COCOM controls on exports to China.

A senior MITI official, who wished to remain anonymous, said his ministry is preparing regulations that would drop China from the list of proscribed destinations so as to put Japanese exporters on an equal footing with their COCOM competitors, in particular U.S. firms, in China.

10 Soviet Employees Quit Japanese Embassy

*OW040912 Tokyo KYODO in English 0833 GMT
30 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry will seek the Soviet Union's explanation this week of an unusual incident that has taken place at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow—retirement of 10 of 45 Soviet employees over the past month.

These Soviets, chauffeurs and maids, quit the Japanese Embassy for the personal reason in order to start living on their annuities, the ministry has said.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry, which authorized their employment at the Japanese Embassy, has not explained en masse retirement nor has it provided replacements, it said.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said the unusual incident might be related to the "noise" generated by rightist groups at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo and Onahama port in Fukushima Prefecture.

The Soviet Government has lodged complaints over the blaring loudspeakers used by the rightists to harass Soviet Embassy officials in Tokyo and Soviet fishermen at Onahama, the officials said.

Since the incident may gravely affect operations at the Japanese Embassy, Japan's Foreign Ministry plans to start negotiations with the Soviets in Moscow or Tokyo sometime this week, the officials said.

Ministry Announces Current Surplus Down

*OW020911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT
2 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO—Japan's current account surplus fell 25.1 percent in August from a year ago for the fourth consecutive monthly decline to a seasonally unadjusted 5,305 million dollars due chiefly to an increase in imports, the Finance Ministry reported Friday.

The surplus in the balance of merchandise trade also sagged to 6,206 million dollar from 8,178 million dollars the same month a year before, the second straight monthly drop, the ministry said.

Exports showed a mild 3.3 percent year-on-year rise to 17,177 million dollars, discouraged by sluggish shipments of trucks, video cassette recorders and buses, while imports soared 29.8 percent to 10,971 million dollars because of a surge in purchases of crude oil stemming from a 76.2 percent surge in the average price over a year ago to 18.20 dollars per barrel, it said.

On a volume basis, exports suffered a 1.5 percent year-on-year fall for the seventh successive monthly drop but imports registered a 10.6 percent advance for the seventh consecutive monthly gain.

The balance of services trade was 710 million dollars in the red, down from a 934 million dollar deficit in August last year.

The shrinkage in the invisible trade ledger came from an increase in receipts of dividends and profits from investment in foreign stocks and bonds, which totaled 4,385 million dollars compared with 2,660 million dollars in dividends and profits paid to foreign investors, ministry officials said.

But the balance of tourism was a record 857 million dollars in the red, reflecting a boom in overseas travel due to the strong yen. The number of Japanese overseas travelers rose to a record high of 773,000 persons in August, topping the former peak of 652,000 last April.

The balance of long-term capital movements was 1,376 million dollars in the red in August, dramatically down from a 18,518 million dollar deficit the previous month. Japanese investors refrained from investing abroad due to the yen's steep rise against the dollar in late August while foreign investors bought Japanese securities heavily, the officials said.

North Korea

General Yi Tae-ho Responds to MAC Charges

*SK050240 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1500 GMT 4 Oct 87*

[Statement by Major General Yi Tae-ho, DPRK senior member to the MAC—read by announcer]

[Text] As known, a document of the KPA and CPV to the MAC dated 27 September 1987 which has laid bare the U.S. side's violation of the MAC and its scheme to

provoke a new war and which also contains the contents of our proposals for relaxing tension and ensuring peace was distributed as official Document S189985 of the UN Security Council on 28 September.

That our side submitted the information to the UN Security Council was a very just undertaking to relax tension and remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula. The contents of the document concerned issues that UN members struggling for peace and security in the world should pay attention to as a matter of course.

Nevertheless, the U.S. side's senior MAC member on 18 September sent a letter to our side concerning the information our side had sent to the UNSC, completely distorting the facts. Such an act by the U.S. side was undertaken out of a great fear that its criminal acts would be known to the United Nations and the people of the world.

In its letter, the U.S. side said that most of its violations of the MAC were administrative and technical violations and they did not exacerbate tension as they did not take a death toll.

According to the words of the U.S. side, introducing a great number of military personnel, automatic weapons, and heavy weapons into the Demilitarized Zone and gun firing are all right as long as such acts do not result in killing the other side's personnel. In other words, this means that it is all right to violate all of the rules and agreements of the Military Armistice Agreement, including paragraphs 9, 10, and 13a, which demand that the two sides limit weapons and personnel inside the Demilitarized Zone.

Because of this stand by the U.S. side, cases of violating the Military Armistice Agreement and hostile acts have not ceased to occur in the Demilitarized Zone.

We cannot but take a very serious view of such a stand and attitude that the U.S. side has adopted toward the MAC and worry about the consequences such a stand and attitude will lead to.

In the letter, the U.S. side also attempted to make the incidents noted in the document appear to have been fabricated by our side to show that the situation on the Korean peninsula is tense with the 1988 Olympics approaching. This is a far cry from fact.

In a telephone message at 1422 on 6 August last year, the senior member of the U.S. side admitted to an incident on 5 August in which a puppet South Korean Army guard post in the central part of the frontline had destroyed a guard post of our side and threatened the lives of the personnel by firing large-caliber machine guns at our side. On the evening of 19 August last year, some 300 rounds of large-caliber machine gun fire from

a South Korean Army guard post at the mouth of Imjin River flew into the farm of some residents and threatened their lives. This was also an incident that the U.S. side admitted.

Concerning the flight of military aircraft into the skies over the Demilitarized Zone mentioned in a letter from the security officer of our side dated 19 May this year, the U.S. side admitted that two military aircraft of the United Nations forces had flown into the sky over the Demilitarized Zone inadvertently.

Approximately 44,400 cases of crimes committed by the U.S. side from 1 July, 1986 through 30 June, 1987 noted in the document of our side are all based on facts and there is no exaggeration.

Because of such military provocations and hostile acts by the U.S. side, the situation on the Korean peninsula is exacerbated and the danger of war increases with each passing day.

Nevertheless, the U.S. side's babbling about tension as if it had been relaxed is a complete lie as well as a distortion of reality. Today, the situation on the Korean peninsula is exacerbated with each passing day, instead of having been relaxed, not by us, but entirely by the U.S. side's military provocations and schemes to provoke a new war.

We have repeatedly put forward proposals for relaxing tension, including proposals for phased arms reductions, to alleviate tension and ensure lasting peace on the Korean peninsula, and have made every effort possible to have these proposals realized. Babbling about tension on the Korean peninsula as if it had been relaxed, instead of responding to our proposals for relaxing tension, is nothing but a trick designed to justify their criminal acts.

Further, this time the U.S. imperialists mentioned even at the MAC meeting Olympic-related issues, which have nothing to do with the function and capacity of the MAC, showing clearly how they are agonizing in a bid to use the Olympics for their impure political ends and that they are bent on shipping into South Korea more aggressive armed forces under the pretext of the Olympics and on accelerating the preparations for a new war of invasion.

The U.S. side should not use the Olympics for impure political purposes and should affirmatively respond to initiatives for relaxing tension, including the one for arms reduction, at an early date.

Before picking a fight with us over our information submitted to the UNSC, the U.S. side should first examine their past wrongs themselves.

To our knowledge, to date the U.S. side has annually submitted to the United Nations what is called a report of our violations of the Military Armistice Agreement. In fact, these reports are full of lies from beginning to end.

Nevertheless, the U.S. side said that our act of submitting to the United Nations data on the U.S. side's violation of the Military Armistice Agreement was an act of deliberately exacerbating tension. This is nothing but a brigandish assertion showing the brazen nature of the U.S. side.

The U.S. side should not utter preposterous assertions that no one can accept any longer. If the U.S. side continues to exacerbate tension while wantonly violating the Military Armistice Agreement, instead of taking responsible measures to strictly observe the Military Armistice Agreement, it will take full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

[Dated] 4 October 1987, Kaesong

Commentary Urges Response on Olympic Talks
SK050312 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2153 GMT 4 Oct 87

[NODONG SINMUN 5 October commentary: "An Impudent and Insincere Attitude"]

[Text] In a telephoned notice to the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee on 2 October, the chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee notified him that the our second letter to the South side would be delivered to the South side at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on 3 October.

According to a report obtained from our National Olympic Committee, the South side, in its answer to the telephoned notice, notified our side that it would pick up the letter as late as 12 October. We are hardly able to contain our surprise at such an impudent act of ignoring even primary etiquette and morality.

Anyone can see that the reason we planned to send a letter to the South side is because we have a matter to urgently discuss with the South side in connection with the 24th Olympic games. Despite this, does the South side say that it will postpone accepting the letter for as many as 10 days because it is so difficult to come to Panmunjom which is less than 30 minutes or so from Seoul?

Furthermore, the International Olympic Committee [IOC] anticipates the South's meeting with us. When fundamental problems are firstly resolved at bilateral North-South talks, problems between the IOC and us will also be easily solved. It is well known that progress has not been made at the Lausanne talks so far fundamentally because no agreement has been reached between the North and South. Despite being clearly

aware of this, the South puts off acceptance of our letter. After all, this cannot be interpreted any other way but as a deliberate attempt to block talks between us and the IOC. If the South had the slightest intention to hold an affirmative dialogue with us it would not act that way.

We have already sent a letter dated 12 September to the South side proposing to hold bilateral talks between North and South Olympic representatives—those parties directly concerned with talks—in connection with the state of a deadlock in the tripartite Lausanne talks. At that time, the South also procrastinated in picking up the letter and sent its reply as late as 24 September.

The South's insincere attitude toward our letters, after all, exposes its ulterior motive to make the unilateral holding of the Olympic games in Seoul a fait accompli and to tenaciously push ahead with it.

Facts show that while paying lip service to continuing negotiations on the question of cohosting the games, indeed the South has no intention of doing so.

It is obvious that if the South just postpones its acceptance of letters as it has, despite the invitations to attend the 1988 Olympic games having already been sent and the date of the games approaching, negotiations will be delayed that much longer and reaching an agreement will that much more difficult.

The people of the world unanimously demand that the 24th Olympic games be cohosted in compliance with the ideal of the Olympic movement and in favor of peace and peaceful reunification in Korea, and expect an agreement on this matter at an early date.

In light of this, the attitude of the South side seriously contradicts [simhi ogunnanda] this demand and expectation of the world's people.

The South side should not drag out the time, but respond to talks with us without delay.

Gen Menetrey's Remarks on North Denounced
SK030953 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1150 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "A Hackneyed Sophism"]

[Text] According to news reports, on 28 September Menetrey, commander of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression occupying South Korea, speaking in what is called the fourth South Korean-U.S. seminar on defense affairs, said that we have drastically shortened the warning time of attack by deploying the majority of our ground troops in forward bases. He then babbled about the need for the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression and the puppet army to be in a state of combat readiness to deter war and defend peace on the Korean peninsula.

This is nothing but a stereotype sophism designed to justify the war preparations in South Korea that they are expediting. It is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets who have deployed a vast number of aggressive troops in forward bases close to the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] and who increase the danger of war while waiting for an opportunity of launching a northward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed approximately 40,000 aggression troops, weapons of mass destruction, including some 1,000 nuclear weapons, and war equipment in South Korea, while keeping a nearly 1 million-strong puppet army and nearly 10 million-strong paramilitary forces on a constant alert for mobilization. It is no longer a secret that they have also reorganized the U.S. troops and the puppet armed forces as a whole to make them strike-oriented for northward invasion, while deploying more than nearly 80-90% of them in forward bases close the MDL.

Lately, they kicked off a commotion of babbling about support for the Olympics; carried out successive military provocations on the ground, in the air, and at sea against the northern half of the republic; and are now introducing all descriptions of war equipment, including fighters, into South Korea without interruption. It is apparent to anyone that such a maneuver by the U.S. imperialists stems from their objective to expedite military buildup under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion with an eye toward perfecting their preparations for a war of northward invasion.

After putting forward countless peace proposals to remove the danger of war and achieve lasting peace on the Korean peninsula and to create a favorable atmosphere for its peaceful reunification, we have been making every effort possible to realize them. Recently, we put forth a proposal for arms reduction with a view toward drastically reducing the military in the North and South, including the U.S. troops occupying South Korea, and then made a decision on our own initiative to cut 100,000 soldiers by the end of this year to open a breakthrough for such reductions. As a result, we are discharging a large number of KPA men and officers to send them to the sites of socialist construction.

There is no need to further discuss that our proposal for arms reduction and sincere efforts for its realization are the practical measures for peace on the Korean peninsula and for its peaceful reunification and that they are not for southward invasion.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists, who are now expediting preparations for a war of northward invasion with their back turned on our proposal for arms reductions, now babble about somebody else's threat of southward invasion. This is indeed preposterous.

We have clearly stated more than once that we have no intentions of invading the South. There exists only the threat of northward invasion, not the threat of southward invasion, on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists' babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion has something to do with a crisis that faces their own fascist colonial rule in South Korea.

People of all walks of life in South Korea, including the workers and students, are now engaged in a brave anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle and their struggle is becoming stronger with the passage of time. The South Korean people's vigorous struggle has rocked the U.S. imperialists' and their running dogs' fascist colonial rule to its foundations and is now driving them into serious trouble.

Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to divert the South Korean people's attention, which is riveted on them, by threatening the South Korean people with bayonets, by introducing aggressive armed forces into South Korea on a large scale under the pretext of the threat of southward invasion, and by whipping up an atmosphere of war in South Korea.

However, the U.S. imperialists can neither surprise nor deceive the South Korean people whatever scheme they may employ. The South Korean people clearly know the deceptive nature of the stereotype theory on the threat of southward invasion, which they have always put in circulation whenever the crises facing their rule in South Korea became serious. The U.S. imperialists' sophism will generate more hatred and outrage in the hearts of the South Korean people. This is well demonstrated by the fact that South Korean youths, students, and people are engaged in a vigorous anti-U.S. struggle, shouting slogans that say "We can live even without the U.S. imperialists" and "Yankee, go home."

If the U.S. imperialists really hope for peace on and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, they should respond to our proposal for arms reduction instead of circulating the theory of southward invasion, which persuades no one, and should leave South Korea without delay as demanded by the people.

Papers View U.S. Strategy in Asia

SK030533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT
3 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* and *Minju Choson* today lash at the U.S. imperialists for levelling the arrow of their Asian-Pacific strategy at the Korean peninsula.

In a military report on the deployment of the U.S. military forces in the Pacific region made public by the U.S. Defense Department, the U.S. imperialists blare that the U.S. forces present in South Korea are deployed in "decisive areas" assuming it as their basic task to launch into an "effective military operation" with the

puppet army in case of an actual conflict on the Korean peninsula. Declaring that a significant part of the budget for the military modernisation program of the U.S. Pacific command will be allotted to the arms buildup of the U.S. military forces occupying South Korea, they claim this is a most important part of the Pacific strategy of the United States.

The author of a *Nodong Sinmun* commentary says:

The military report of the U.S. Defense Department indicates that the U.S. imperialists are aiming the arrows of their Asian-Pacific strategy at the Korean peninsula and stepping up arms buildup and war preparations in South Korea to invade the North.

The commentary recalls that the U.S. imperialists are these days massively building up their aggression armed forces, openly declaring their readiness to "guarantee" the "democratic development" and "successful opening" of the Olympics in South Korea by force of arms.

This move of the U.S. imperialists, it goes on, is intended to cow us with strength, threaten and blackmail the South Korean people who have risen up in the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy and, furthermore, mount a forestalling attack on us "in an event of contingency," building up their aggression forces on a massive scale with the abuse of the Olympic games.

In the military report, they paint their aggression forces present in South Korea as something like "deterrent force", crying over someone's "hostile attack" and South Korean "security." This is no more than sophism to justify their occupation policy, arms buildup and war preparations.

The U.S. imperialists should throw away the trite fiction of "threat from the North" and stop arms buildup and war moves in South Korea and get away with all their death tools including nuclear arms.

Daily on Korean Situation, World Peace
SK041003 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2146 GMT 24 Sep 87

[NODONG SINMUN 25 September commentary: "The Situation on the Korean Peninsula, Where the Danger of Nuclear War is Dense, and the Cause of World Peace"]

[Text] Whether a new world war, a thermonuclear war, is today averted is a very serious problem linked to the fate of mankind. It is obvious that if a thermonuclear war breaks out amid conditions in which countless nuclear weapons with tremendous explosive power are stockpiled on the earth, miserable calamities incomparable to those of the past will be inflicted on mankind and its existence can be put into jeopardy. Therefore, nuclear war must be prevented at all costs and peace must be preserved.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has taught: Easing the strained situation on the Korean peninsula and averting the danger of nuclear war are rising as urgent problems the settlement of which is awaited in the international political arena.

An urgent problem in preventing a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and in guaranteeing peace today is removing the danger of nuclear war that continuously increases on the Korean peninsula. The Korean peninsula is becoming the place where the danger of nuclear war is densest in the world.

Tenaciously cleaving to the policy of aggression and war to achieve their wild ambition for world supremacy to the end, the U.S. imperialists have designated the Korean peninsula as the primary area for the use of nuclear weapons. As can be perceived by the Reagan administration's open declaration of the Korean peninsula being a testing ground for the showdown of the 1980s, the U.S. imperialists indeed take the provocation of nuclear war in Korea as de facto and tries to trigger nuclear war at any moment.

It is well known that on many occasions, Reagan, other U.S. Government officials in authority, and U.S. military bosses have already made such remarks to undisguisedly expose their attempt to provoke nuclear war in Korea as "the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula in an emergency is not ruled out," "a nuclear attack on North Korea should be conducted," and "the United States will protect South Korea under a nuclear umbrella."

The U.S. imperialists have streamlined procedures for the use of nuclear weapons in Korea. In NATO, nuclear weapons can be used after consultation with perhaps 10 countries. However, there is no procedure of agreement in South Korea and furthermore, the right to push the launch button of nuclear weapons is granted directly to U.S. Pacific forces commanders at every level.

Having taken the provocation of nuclear war in Korea as de facto, the U.S. imperialists are accelerating war preparations, dragging in a large number of weapons of massacre, including nuclear weapons, to South Korea.

South Korea has already been turned into the largest forward nuclear base in the Far East. The number of U.S. nuclear weapons introduced into South Korea reaches approximately 1,000. This number includes neutron bombs denounced as weapons of devil in the 20th century.

The United States has introduced a tremendous number of nuclear weapons, 4 times as many as in the NATO region in terms of density of deployment, into the small land of South Korea. More than half the number of the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed on the ground in Asia are massed in South Korea. Not content with this, the United States is trying to drag new nuclear weapons,

including Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles, and chemical weapons into South Korea. Also, it has framed a plan to build scores of special storehouses for nuclear weapons and has pushed ahead with it.

The center of strategic deployment and the operational waters of the U.S. 7th Fleet, equipped with hundreds and thousands of nuclear weapons, have been moved to the East Sea of Korea. South Korean ports have been changed into mother ports for nuclear warships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. In addition, the *Enterprise*, the *Midway*, and the *Carl Vinson*, loaded with nuclear weapons, and other nuclear aircraft carriers and submarines call at them at all times.

The U.S. imperialists have heatedly waged war exercises for nuclear war in South Korea. As many as 200,000 U.S. forces and South Korean puppet armed forces—enough to conduct a complete war—were mobilized in the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise this year. In addition, the "E-4B," a nuclear command aircraft known as an aerial nuclear war headquarters, was mobilized in the exercise.

The U.S. nuclear warheads deployed in South Korea are targeted against the northern half of the republic at all times, and an acute situation in which war may break out at any moment prevails on the Korean peninsula.

The development of such a situation in Korea is particularly pregnant with the still greater danger of dovetailing into a global nuclear war. Today when international relations are entangled, military science and technology is highly developed, and modern means of war of various types have been produced and stockpiled, the possibility and danger of regional wars escalating into global wars are far greater than they were in the past.

In particular, the aggressive war that the United States intends to trigger on the Korean peninsula poses greater danger of expanding to global size in view of the global strategy of the U.S. imperialists who attach great military and strategic significance to South Korea while enforcing a policy of taking a serious view of Asia and the Pacific.

The U.S. imperialists' aggressive interests in Asia and the Pacific, a strategically important point considering its expansive area and rich natural resources, have grown further amid changing international relationships. Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialists, who have formulated a policy of taking a serious view of Asia and the Pacific, are busily expediting schemes to establish a Pacific community and fabricate a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea as the first step toward realizing the so-called West Pacific joint defense plan, while attaching greatest strategic significance to South Korea, the southern part of the Korean peninsula and a geographically important position, as the last support point in this region and where the most obedient puppets are located.

To the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, in effect, attach particular significance to Asia and the Pacific when it comes to the execution of their global strategy, no area is as favorably located as South Korea, the only colony and military base that clings to the Asian landmass, as a military beachhead, as well as a forward nuclear base. It is therefore no accident that the report on U.S. defenses and the annual report on the military situation in 1984 stressed the notion of South Korea being the forefront in terms of U.S. strategy.

It is out of their scheme to use South Korea as a stepping stone in invading not only the northern half of the republic, but also the socialist countries in Asia and, going one step further, the whole of the Asian Continent, that the U.S. imperialists, treating their triggering a nuclear war in Korea as a *fait accompli*, are now accelerating their preparations toward this end. The U.S. imperialists' strategic scheme as such is fully observed in their policy of converting South Korea into a military base and their deployment of aggressive forces there.

In particular, it is widely known to all that the range of the nuclear missiles the United States has brought into South Korea goes far beyond the boundaries of the Korean peninsula. If the United States meant to deploy them against only the northern half of the republic, it would not have been necessary to deploy such a vast number of nuclear weapons with such great explosive power and such great range in South Korea.

That fact confirms that the U.S. imperialists, who are fanatically running wild to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea, are turning South Korea into a strategic nuclear base, as well as a tactical nuclear base, in conformity with the demands of implementation of their strategy toward Asia and the world and into a forward nuclear base to conduct a preemptive attack not only against the northern half of the republic, but also against other Asian and socialist countries.

Should war break out on the Korean peninsula amid this condition, it can inevitably spread into a global nuclear war that sweeps over Asia and the entire world.

Therefore, the dangerous situation that prevails on the Korean Peninsula at present due to the indiscreet maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is a grave factor that seriously endangers the national fate of the Korean people and the cause of peace in Asia and the world. At present, removing the danger of nuclear war that prevails on the Korean peninsula indeed cannot but be an acute and urgent task in averting a new global war, a thermonuclear war, and in guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and around the world.

Proceeding from a sense of grave responsibility before the nation and a sense of lofty mission before the cause of world peace, our party and people have put forward most reasonable and constructive peace proposals to

avert war in Korea, to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, and to peacefully resolve the Korean problem, and have actively struggled to realize them.

The establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone is an important way to prevent nuclear war and defend peace.

If the U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Korea, if their nuclear weapons are removed, and if a nuclear-free, peace zone is established on the Korean Peninsula by a joint struggle of our people and the world's progressive people, one of the most dangerous sources of nuclear war in the world will disappear and a great advance in preserving peace in Asia and around the world will be effected.

Editorial Marks PRC Founding Anniversary

SK040928 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2126 GMT 30 Sep 87

[NODONG SINMUN 1 October editorial: "The 38th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC"]

[Text] Today the Chinese people significantly mark the 38th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, a felicitous national day. The Chinese people achieved victory in the popular revolution under the leadership of the CPC through arduous and glorious struggle over a long period of time. Thus, on 1 October 1949, they declared the founding of the PRC.

On this date, the Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the fraternal Chinese people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The victory in the revolution of the Chinese people and the founding of the PRC are great turning points in the history of the Chinese people.

The founding of the PRC was an event that opened a new era in the long history of China. The Chinese people have registered great reform in the socialist revolution and socialist construction by demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in arduous struggle. A prosperous new socialist China was built on the vast land of China and its shape changes each day.

In particular, the Chinese revolution has marked a new turning point since the third plenary meeting of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The Chinese people have achieved pan-national stability and unity and are building socialism with the special features of China. Today the seventh 5-year plan is being successfully carried out in China and material and cultural socialist construction and spiritual socialist construction are being implemented.

The Chinese people are waging a vigorous struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress and to greet the forthcoming 13th party congress with lofty

political zeal and brilliant labor exploits. They are accelerating their march toward the magnificent goal to turn the nation into a powerful socialist country with high standards of civilization into a highly democratic state.

Such successes attained by the Chinese people in socialist construction have proven that the lines and policies of the CPC to achieve the four modernizations by adhering to the four basic principles are correct and reflect the concrete realities in China.

In recent years, the Chinese Party and Government took a great step forward in resolving the issue of recovering the sovereignty of Hong Kong and Macao. The fraternal Chinese people have made persistent efforts to achieve the complete pan-national unification of China by recovering Taiwan, a sacred territory of the PRC, not tolerating any maneuver to fabricate two Chinas.

The international position of the PRC is enhanced with each passing day and its influence on development of the international situation grows greater. The Korean people truly rejoice with the successes won by the fraternal Chinese people in the revolution and construction and extend firm solidarity with their just struggle.

The Korean people and the Chinese people jointly fought against the imperialists, their common enemy, in firm unity from the early days and closely supported and cooperated with each other in the struggle for national and class liberation and for socialist construction.

In particular, the Chinese people have helped our people's just struggle with blood by dispatching volunteer troops during the period of our people's fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion. Today the fraternal Chinese people support our people's cause for national reunification. The Chinese party and government actively support the just policies put forward by our party and government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation and are opposed to the two Koreas plot of domestic and foreign splitists.

The two peoples of Korea and China are intimate comrades-in-arms and reliable allies who have shared their fates on the road of struggle to realize common aims and ideal. The Korea-China friendship, which was forged with blood and which overcame various trials of history, has been strengthened and developed each day. The indomitable Korea-China friendship is based on comradely intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and on their revolutionary faith.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China last May provided a new milestone in Korea-China friendship. Strengthening the Korea-China friendship serves as a great contribution to advancing the socialist and communist cause in the two countries and to safeguarding the peace and security in Asia and the world by preventing war.

The Korean people treasure the traditional Korea-China friendship and will make every effort to permanently strengthen and develop that friendship over the generations.

Our people sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in their struggle to turn China into a modern and powerful socialist country in firm unity with the CPC.

Reception Marks Occasion

*SK040652 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2300 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Text] On the evening of 30 September, Zhang Tingyen, PRC charge d'affaires ad interim to our country, arranged an embassy reception on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Invited to the reception were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier, and foreign minister; and Hyon Chun-kuk, Chong Song-nam, Yi Cha-pang, Yi Mong-ho, Kim Yang-kon, Han Pong-ku, Kim Chae-suk, Kim Tuk-chun, Chang Pong-chin, and other officials concerned.

Charge d'affaires ad interim Zhang Tingyen spoke at the reception. He talked about the Chinese people's attainment of great success in socialist construction under the leadership of the CPC over the 38 years since the founding of the Republic.

He pointed out: Particularly since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Chinese people, upholding the leadership of the party, have built socialism that conforms to the realities of the country and that is unique to China.

He said: We rejoice over the enormous achievements that the Korean people have registered in socialist construction by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, upholding the banner of the three revolutions, under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song, their great leader.

Saying that easing tension on the Korean peninsula and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea are the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world, he noted: We resolutely support the reasonable and constructive proposals and assertions put forward by President Kim Il-song and the Korean Government.

He further said: The United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea. We are convinced that the Korean people will remove all obstacles and ultimately realize the cause of national reunification.

He added: The two parties, countries, and peoples of China and Korea have forged deep friendship in the struggle to oppose the aggression of imperialism and defend national independence and in building socialism and realizing national reunification. The Chinese Party, Government, and people will make every effort to develop Sino-Korean friendship down through the generations.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam spoke next. He said: It was 38 years ago that the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the CPC, drove out the imperialist aggressors and domestic reactionary forces and declared the founding of the PRC, a genuine worker-peasant regime, to the entire world. The victory of the people's revolution in China and the founding of the Republic were great gains for the Chinese people and an epochal event that has opened a broad avenue for the creation of new life.

He pointed out: Under the banner of the PRC, the Chinese people have built once backward China into an animated new socialist China by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

Noting that under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people have attained great success in the work of constructing socialism with Chinese characteristics while maintaining the four cardinal principles, he said: Our people rejoice over the Chinese people's achievements and wish them constant progress.

He further said: The Korean people firmly believe that the fraternal Chinese people will attain greater success in greeting the 13th congress of the CPC with high political zeal and labor success in turning China into a highly civilized and democratic socialist power and in the struggle to reunify the entire country by restoring Taiwan to the motherland, just as they have successfully solved the problem of sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao, and to defend world peace.

He said: The visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the historic meeting between the leaders of the two countries this past May are of great significance in consolidating and developing traditional Korean-Chinese friendship better and onto a higher stage. In the future, our people will also treasure this friendship and make every effort to bring it to blossom forever generation after generation.

The participants at the reception toasted to blood-forged militant friendship and unity between the people of Korea and China, to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the long life and good health of respected Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and Li Xiannian.

Meanwhile, a film show and a reception were held at the Chinese Consulate General in Chongjin on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Soviet Tourists Help in Construction

*SK030509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT
3 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)—Soviet young tourists helped builders of Kwangbok Street which is being built as a grand monumental creation in the era of the Workers' Party under the party's far-reaching plan for the construction of the capital.

The guests did land levelling and stone laying together with young builders at the construction site of the badminton gymnasium of a new style, deepening the feelings of friendship.

The head of the tourists group said that the construction of Kwangbok Street is very vast and all buildings are unique and peculiar.

Preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are being successfully made on an unprecedentedly large scale in Korea, he noted, and added: We heartily wish the Korean people and youth greater success in their preparations for the festival.

Kim Il-song Receives Outgoing Bulgarian Envoy

*SK040902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT
4 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 6 received Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him.

Present on the occasion were Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy here.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the Bulgarian ambassador.

CPRF Chief Assails Minister's Speech

*SK021124 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2300 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Talk by Chon Kum-chol, director of the CPRF Secretariat, on 29 September in Pyongyang—read by announcer]

[Text] I cannot but express deep concern that splittists have recently spat out one indiscriminate sophism after another in South Korea, which challenges national aspirations for reunification.

South Korean people of all walks of life demand the overthrow of the present regime; the withdrawal of U.S. forces; the nuclear-free, peace campaign; and the abolition of the anticommunist policy. They define national reunification as the supreme value of national self-existence and call for the removal of all elements that impede reunification. As already reported, some time ago the person called the South Korean minister of the unification board abused this as an irresponsible and illusional debate over reunification. Also, he even raved that these demands will be strongly countered from the standpoint of defending the free democratic system because they are interrelated with the North's policy of reunification and that any debate on reunification other than the so-called way for democratic unification through national harmony, will be banned.

In the so-called official views of the government on the question of reunification this May, he denied that national reunification is the supreme task of the nation; asserted a theory on giving priority to the system; even clamored about reunification under the free democratic system; and remarked absurdly that the 4 July joint statement—a joint national declaration of reunification—is viewed not as a theory on reunification, but as a theory of dialogue and coexistence. This aroused the indignation of all fellow countrymen.

Whenever voices demanding the independent and peaceful reunification of the country have echoed among the South Korean people, youths, and students, the so-called minister of the unification board, who is said to deal with the matter of reunification, has spat out spiteful and venomous remarks and has spun out preposterous antinational and splittist utterances. All fellow countrymen again can hardly hold back surprise and resentment at this.

This speech by the South Korean minister of the unification board at the National Assembly, in the final analysis, nakedly revealed the antidemocratic and anti-reunification stand of monopolizing debate on reunification, thus totally hereticating and curbing the vigorous debate on reunification among the patriotic South Korean youths and students and a broad range of the people.

I strongly denounce this. The South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life have come out with a theory on reunification by the masses and have held massive debates on the question of national reunification—a supreme national task. I believe that this is not bad, but good, for the reunification of the country and the nation.

Debate on reunification can never be monopolized by a small group or certain segment of people. Every fellow countryman, who is the main force of reunification and directly takes charge of solving the problem of reunification, can freely participate in debate on reunification. This is normal.

The theory on reunification by the masses can be said to be a national independence-oriented theory on reunification which asserts that the reunification of the country should be achieved with the nation's own strength by reflecting the opinions and demands of the nation.

When our fellow countrymen, who are suffering from the pain of division caused by foreign forces, take part in debate on reunification, they can integrate the national will for reunification, and the most reasonable way for reunification, which conforms to their interests, can be explored.

Even the present South Korean dictator once stated that reunification should not be monopolized or exclusively initiated by a certain stratum or group, but should be sought by reflecting the free will of fellow countrymen. This notwithstanding, the South Korean ruling bunch are disparaging the massive debate on reunification and blocking it with bayonets, thus reversing their own official statement. This is a self-serving act based on a fascist mode of thinking which only brazen dictators and splittists can do.

The South Korean youths, students, and figures of all walks of life demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces because their occupation of South Korea is a basic obstacle to national reunification. There is also an outcry about the overthrow of the present regime to promote reunification because the present military, dictatorial regime negates national reunification and seeks permanent division through two Koreas.

In addition, they demand the abolition of the anticommunist policy because it hampers national unity and brings about permanent division; they are waging the nuclear-free, peace movement for national survival and the peaceful reunification of the country because the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea can cause the calamity of ruining the entire nation and devastating the entire territory. It is obvious to everyone that this cannot be incriminated nor can it become an object of suppression.

The attempt of the South Korean puppets to fetter the freedom of debate on reunification is also contradictory to their own commitment to democratization. What democracy do they mean when they incriminate debate on reunification—the supreme desire of the nation?

The South Korean puppets blindly bring charges against any argument of the people that is the same as ours. This is sophism which is unreasonable and unacceptable to anyone.

Those who genuinely object to division and aspire for reunification can, indeed, have common opinions and assertions on the question of reunification, whether they are in the North or the South. It is difficult to find something in common between those seeking division and those aspiring for reunification, but those who seek

reunification can present the same assertions and share the same opinions. There is nothing strange and problematic in this. We think that if sharing the same opinion with us is really problematic, the ruling bunch itself, who had dialogue with us and signed documents of agreement based on common points in a series of matters, should be held questionable before anyone else.

The so-called way for democratic reunification through national harmony about which the puppets have clamored—a way for permanent division by concocting two Koreas—has long since been thrown into a rubbish can after it was denounced and rejected at home and abroad. The South Korean puppets have nothing but a wild ambition for dividing the country forever or for reunifying it by a victory over communism.

Some time ago, traitor No Tae-u visited the U.S. masters and said that he cannot but be hostile to us, and traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that he would fight it out with us at the risk of life. This proceeds from such a stance.

Furthermore, we consider that the puppets' refusal of the proposals for peaceful reunification, including our fair and aboveboard proposal to found a Confederal Republic of Koryo, and the peace proposals, including the proposal for multinational negotiations on disarmament, reflects their antinational and antireunification stance. All this clearly shows that there is nothing that the South Korean people can expect from the present South Korean ruling bunch.

To guarantee the freedom of debate on reunification and open a favorable phase for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, such pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors and national splittists as the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring must be removed and an independent and democratic regime that truly desires the independent and peaceful reunification of the country must be established.

I expect the South Korean youths, students, and people to wage a more active struggle to overthrow the present South Korean regime, which denies reunification and seeks division; realize the independence and democracy of South Korean society; and open a favorable phase for national reunification.

Commentary on 'Emptiness' of Democratization
SK041036 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2152 GMT 2 Oct 87

[NODONG SINMUN 3 October commentary: "Pledge for Democratization Proved To Be Merely an Empty Shell"]

[Text] It is a fact known to the entire world that the 29 June declaration by No Tae-u, which is called a democratization pledge in South Korea, is the surrender document of dictators driven into a corner by the people's fierce resistance and forced to hang out a white flag.

Thus, the democratization pledge is a bargain that may or may not be achieved. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique is given the unavoidable duty of implementing this pledge. However, the fascist clique has not implemented any provision of its pledge, rather it is running amok to use it for political propaganda.

No Tae-u loudly raves as if democratization has been advanced and political miracles have taken place in South Korea while describing his 29 June declaration as a historic step for democratization. This is a remark that can be made only by such a shameless rascal as No Tae-u.

He is attempting to win popularity by deceiving the public while raving about political miracles and embellishing the deceptive 29 June declaration. However, it is a foolish act that cannot convince even a child.

The release and reinstatement of all political detainees is the precondition for realizing democratization. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique still imprisoned approximately 3,000 political detainees who should have been released and reinstated even after it pledged their release and reinstatement.

The fascist clique deceived the public by releasing some detainees up front, while continuously arresting and imprisoning more people than released behind the scenes on charges of being fraud employees, leftist pro-communist elements, or members of radical factions. Today all-out investigation and search operations are being perpetrated against 24 democratic organizations and about 8,000 people throughout South Korea who were involved in these organizations and who called for independence, democracy, and reunification, not to mention the new democratic labor unions organized in Seoul and many other places in South Korea, as well as organizations of university students.

The puppets have arrested and imprisoned patriotic students who aspire for antifascist democratization, branding them impure elements and sentencing them to severe punishment, while releasing the policemen who commanded and manipulated the torture and massacre of patriotic student Pak Chong-chol.

Ensurance of the right to existence and the democratic rights of the working masses is a basic factor of democratization. However, the puppet clique did not mention a single word about the basic human rights of the working masses, including the workers and peasants, in the 29 June declaration which claimed to pledge maximum promotion of human rights. Rather, the puppet clique has mercilessly extended its evil hands of suppression to the basic demands of the workers for existence and democracy.

The workers arrested by the puppets over the past 3 months since they pledged for democratization number more than 3,000. The murderous gangsters who slaughtered worker Yi Sok-kyu by perpetrating a teargas offensive, illegally arrested and imprisoned even religious figures who staged demonstrations and sit-ins to express their solidarity with the labor movement. The working masses, including workers, peasants, and the urban poor, are the basic class and circle of society who constitute the absolute majority of the residents and are the basic masses who create the material wealth.

Democratization without ensuring the right to existence is an empty shell and an empty remark. This merely shows that the liberal democracy raved about by the puppets is democracy that benefits only a handful of the privileged class, including outside forces, landlords, comprador capitalists, and reactionary bureaucrats, not the absolute majority of the popular masses that includes the workers and peasants.

To realize genuine democracy in South Korea, the fascist dictatorship should be replaced with a democratic political system. To achieve this, the current military dictatorial regime should resign and a pan-national neutral transitional cabinet should be formed.

Under the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship, a colonial fascist regime and a violent means for extending the dictatorship, just and fair elections that reflect the will of the masses cannot be conducted nor can genuine democratic politics be realized. In actuality, the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime organized a fascist election management cabinet of military fascists on the pretext of peaceful transfer of government and reorganized the DJP into the No Tae-u system, thus accelerating preparations for fraudulent and deceptive elections to be conducted with bayonets and guns.

As is shown, nothing has changed in South Korea since the 29 June declaration. The political detainees are still kept in prison and people from all walks of life, including the workers and students who call for the right to existence and democracy, have been continuously taken into prison. The fascist dictatorship still exists and the reactionary maneuvers of the military fascist elements to extend the military dictatorship have become more undisguised with each passing day. This is the very reality in South Korea.

The remarks of military fascist elements about democratization and political miracles mean that South Korea is still under the dictatorial system.

Traitor No Tae-u is attempting to make a mirage appear to deceive the people by loudly babbling about democratization and political miracles. However, his act is foolish and senseless. The democratization pledge he

loudly talks about has been put into a casket and what is left is an empty shell. Only the whirlwind of fascist repression, not the miracles of democratization, have sprung up in South Korea.

The democratization pledge is the result of the South Korean people's bloody resistance and struggle. Therefore, the people are entitled to demand its realization and to watch its implementation.

The British paper, *The London Times*, has written that No Tae-u cannot reverse his 29 June declaration and if he does, he cannot avoid the punishment of the people. The South Korean people who call for overthrowing the dictatorship, branding the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre, will not tolerate the dictators' plot to remain in power and will put the cursed traitors into the trash bin of history.

Kim Il-song, O Chin-u Attend Theater Drama
SK021516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song appreciated today the revolutionary drama "Three Pretenders" performed by artists of the state theatrical company at the Mansudae Art Theatre.

The performance was seen by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of people's Armed Forces; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, O Kuk-yol and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kang Hui-won, Chong Chun-ki, Choe Se-ung and Hong Si-hak, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Chang-chu, Kim Yun-hyok and Kim Hwan, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Choe Tok-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; and officials concerned.

The performance was also seen by members of Chongnyon delegations including the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by vice-chairman of the central Standing Committee of Chongnyon Yi Mal-sang staying in the socialist fatherland.

The revolutionary drama "Three Pretenders" was enthusiastically acclaimed by audiences for its high ideological and artistic value.

President Kim Il-song congratulated the artists on their successful performance.

Soviet Figure Warns Boycott of Olympics

SK040641 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South 0200 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Report from Athens]

[Text] In a speech at the eighth European sports conference on 30 September, Nikolay Rusak, (chairman) of the Soviet State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports warned that the Soviet Union may not attend the 1988 summer Olympic games in Seoul.

Saying that whether or not the Soviet Union will attend the Olympic games depends on results of North-South sports talks, he stressed that he hoped that cooperation between the North and the South would be effected in organizing the games.

South Korea

Foreign Minister Choe Returns From UN Talks

SK050025 Seoul YONHAP in English 0004 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 5 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su returned home Sunday from New York, where he attended the 42nd session of U.N. General Assembly and held talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Speaking at an airport news conference, Choe said that during the U.N. General Assembly he was able to confirm the international community's broad support for Seoul's proposed inter-Korean foreign ministers' meeting.

Choe said the Seoul government will make all diplomatic efforts to realize the foreign ministers' talks between the two Koreas although such talks could not be realized during the U.N. General Assembly.

Choe said he has no intention of revising the proposal for the South-North foreign ministers' talks because of the international support the overture received during the U.N. conference. He also called on North Korea to respond to the South's proposal in order to ease tension and build mutual confidence.

Choe said he met with 10 foreign ministers from such nations as the United States and Japan during his 10-day stay in New York and exchanged views on South Korea's entry into the United Nations and the successful staging of the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

He listed the establishment of diplomatic relations with Bhutan and Somalia as among Korea's visible diplomatic achievements during the U.N. General Assembly.

Editorial on Joining Copyright Agreements
SK030101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
3 Oct 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Universal Copyright"]

[Text] After years of dispute with foreign nations and consequent controversy in domestic publication circles, Korea has finally joined two international copyright agreements, the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC) and the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms, otherwise called the Geneva Phonogram Convention, both effective this month.

Along with the amendment of the local Copyright Law which was put into force last July, the effectuation of Korea's entry into the UCC in particular ensures the protection of foreign copyrights in the country as well as that of Korean copyrights in the convention's 100-odd member nations.

In actuality, however, the copyright protection—or, more precisely, royalty payment—will remain for many years to come lopsidedly in favor of copyright holders in foreign nations, particularly advanced countries including the United States and Japan.

Because of the one-sided outflow of royalties estimated to amount to 10 billion won a year, local publishers and, for that matter, government authorities had long been hesitant, if not adamantly opposed, to joining an international copyright convention until they bowed to arm-twisting foreign pressure, notably from Americans.

The application of UCC provisions will indeed deliver a bitter blow to domestic publishing houses, possibly forcing some of them to fold. Those which will be most acutely affected may include translation and reprint services in the fields of science, technology, magazines and college textbooks, all of which require updated information even while demand for them remains relatively small.

Nonetheless, it is to be assumed that the blow, however unbearable for the present, is a price the nation is obliged to pay in the course of its progress as an integral member. Copyrights will help wipe away the shameful practice of piracy publication of both local and foreign works and enhance the nation's image in the world.

More importantly, the domestic publishing industry is now expected to be selective and prudent in turning out product, with qualitative improvement required in spheres ranging from translation to distribution of books.

The royalty payment will be a blow to readers as it serves as a cost push factor in the pricing of books. But both publishers and readers will have to tide over the transitional phenomena for the sake of an honorable and upgraded cultural life in this interdependent world.

Moves on Opening Market for Foreigners
SK040206 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] The government is moving to expand foreigners' access to the domestic distribution market in a move to ease trade friction with the United States.

In this context, the government will ease the qualification terms for foreigners to establish import agencies here.

Such a move followed a series of claim letters filed with the ministries by the American Chamber of Commerce (Amcham) in Korea over the market access issue.

Business sources said the pertinent government offices have sent letters to the American chamber clarifying the nation's positive steps to expand the market access.

The sources said the government is studying the possibility of opening the CPA (certified public accountant) licenses to foreigners.

At the same time, the government will ease the "buy Korean" policy in connection with the public institutes' purchases of personal computers from January of next year.

Presently, they are obliged to buy computers whose Koreanization rate is over 60 percent.

Paper on North's Bid To Improve Ties With U.S.
SK030045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
3 Oct 87 p 2

[By KOREA TIMES correspondent Chong Hun]

[Text] Tokyo—North Korea is seeking to improve relations with the United States, a major ally of South Korea, by expressing its willingness to have direct talks with Washington, a leading newspaper said yesterday.

According to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, Ho Tam, a former foreign minister and a Politbureau member of the ruling Workers' (Communist) Party, said, "We are willing to have direct dialogue with the United States at any time, at any place, and on any agenda."

The daily said that Ho who is the top foreign policy-maker of North Korea has made the remarks during an interview with Makoto Sano, editor of the wire desk at the Japanese newspaper, in Pyongyang Thursday.

Touching on the partial lifting of the ban by Washington on American diplomats' contact with their North Korean counterparts in March this year, Ho noted that Pyongyang regards the U.S. step as a sign of a change in its policy toward North Korea.

Ho, however, expressed dissatisfaction with what had actually happened since the U.S. decision, saying that the diplomats from both sides "just discussed weather after shaking hands."

He noted that the U.S. diplomats had not shown any interest in political conversation such as talks on ways of easing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Ho also criticized the policy of Japanese premier Yasuhiro Nakasone toward Pyongyang, charging that Japan is following the United States in plotting the perpetuation of territorial division of the Korean peninsula.

Ho aired Pyongyang's eagerness to improve ties with the post-Nakasone Japanese government by saying, "There is no change in North Korean policy to develop friendly relations with the Japanese."

The *Mainichi Shimbun* analyzed that the expression of North Korea's desire for direct talks with the United States marks another round of "peace offensive" aimed at realizing the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea.

Daily Warns of Closer Japan-North Korea Ties

SK030914 Seoul

SEOUL SINMUNin Korean30 Sep 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Be Vigilant Against the Warming Between Japan and North Korea"]

[Text] North Korea is now softly reaching out for dialogue with the United States and Japan. In a meeting with JSP Chairwoman Doi, who visited Pyongyang recently, Kim Il-song expressed his hope that U.S. and North Korean diplomats would not only make contact with each other at social gatherings, but also discuss even political issues. Kim even went so far as to suggest the establishment of official channels between North Korea and Japan to resolve pending bilateral issues, instead of depending on unofficial contacts. We are well aware of North Korea's goals. It may consider the upcoming Olympics to be an opportune time to achieve these goals. North Korea may be scheming to pave the way for tripartite talks by building confidence through contacts with the United States and, ultimately, for the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea. It may be a calculation to enlist economic cooperation from such economic superpowers as the United States and Japan to dodge the extreme form of economic trouble that goaded North Korea to move in this direction.

What kind of reaction have the United States and Japan shown so far to North Korea's peace gesture? The United States has never failed to stress the need for the parties concerned—the North and South—to conduct dialogue before U.S.-North Korean contacts and make progress on such talks. As such, the United States has faithfully stood by its policy toward the Korean peninsula.

While officially recognizing the ROK as the sole legitimate government on the Korean peninsula, even Japan has stressed that it has no intentions of using the confrontation between the North and South for its interests. In reality, however, Japan has more often than not broken its words and betrayed the ROK out of egoistic motives. Not only has Japan supplied North Korea with strategic materials that can be used for military purposes, but it has also encouraged Japanese businesses to conduct trade with North Korea under the protection of the state-funded export-import banks.

We are now looking at the ugly scene in which the Japanese Government miserably trembles after hearing what Kim Il-song is supposed to have told Chairwoman Doi. Kim stated that he is willing to conduct official negotiations with Japan—in Tokyo, Pyongyang, or a third place, such as Beijing—over the issue of the two Japanese fishermen detained in North Korea. Kim attempted to win Japan over by saying that even though the issue of the two Japanese fishermen is a legal matter, there is no reason why it cannot be handled by men. Since hearing Kim Il-song's words, the Japanese Foreign Ministry is reportedly scheming to postpone the release of former North Korean Army Sergeant Min Hong-ku, who is now detained by the Japanese Government. If the Japanese Government meant to link the issue of the two Japanese fishermen being detained in the North to the issue of Sergeant Min, it is an outrageous undertaking.

Sergeant Min is an exile who fled North Korea and came to Japan in November 1983 in search of freedom. He has clearly stated that he fled North Korea in search of freedom and that he wants to live in a free country like Korea. Finding it impossible to keep him in detention any longer in legal and humanitarian terms, Japan had meant to release him during October. Nevertheless, when Kim Il-song hinted at the release of the Japanese fishermen, Japan, swallowing the bait, is now reportedly changing its mind about his release. How can we regard Japan as a reliable neighbor?

No sooner had the controversy over the abduction of Kim Tae-chung flared up again in Korea than the Japanese politicians began to move to use it in formulating policy toward the ROK as if they had been waiting for it all the time. Japan can use division and confrontation between the North and South of the Korean peninsula for political purposes for a while, but history will never favorably appreciate its shallow trick.

Chon Budget Message Outlines Policies

SK050525 Seoul YONHAP in English 0512 GMT
5 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 5 (YONHAP)—South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Monday vowed to strictly supervise the political timetable and ensure a fair election climate. The president cautioned, however, that the government will take stern action against illegal activities which obstruct fair elections.

Chon said, we know that past direct presidential elections created splits in public opinion and a waste of national power due to instigation, corruption and provincialism.

Chon's remarks came in a speech at a National Assembly regular session highlighting the submission of the 1988 budget bill to the Assembly.

The administrative policy speech was read by Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol.

Chon said he earnestly hopes both the ruling and opposition politicians, in accordance with the government's efforts for fair elections, will endeavor to make the next presidential election the most exemplary in the nation's political history.

The presidential election, the first direct election in 16 years, is scheduled for late December this year.

Chon accepted direct presidential elections and other democratic reforms in July as proposed by ruling party President No Tae-u after a series of violent street demonstrations.

Chon said any activities which destroy the liberal democratic system, threaten the people's livelihood and hinder sustained economic development will never be tolerated.

I repeatedly clarified that I would do my best to defend the liberal democratic system, implement genuine democratic development and establish social order during the remainder of my tenure of office, he added.

He also said, in order to ensure the development of democracy, we must, first of all, guard thoroughly against the proliferation of leftist-leaning violent forces lurking under the cloak of democratization.

He said that next year should be a historic turning point for improvements in Korea's prosperity through the peaceful transfer of power and the successful staging of the Seoul summer Olympics.

Touching on diplomatic policies, he said that next year, the government should continue to seek reducing tension on the Korean peninsula, build an expanded basis for the peaceful national unification and promote international cooperation.

We should improve relations with the Soviet Union, China and other communist countries by boosting contacts and exchanges with them, he said.

Chon also called for the promotion of South-South cooperation with non-aligned developing countries.

He said that North Korea is very likely to create disorder and speed up efforts to impede the Seoul Olympic games next year, capitalizing on South Korea's political and social transition period.

The government will maintain its efforts with patience to lead Pyongyang toward resuming dialogues involving the parties directly concerned—South and North Korea, he said.

North Korea unilaterally suspended all existing channels of inter-Korean dialogue in early 1986, citing as an excuse the annual South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise Team Spirit.

Chon expressed the hope that North Korea will take part in the Seoul Olympics, thereby sharing the nation's glory and paving the way for national harmony.

Saying that South Korea is on the road toward becoming an advanced nation, the president called for the early establishment of a new economic order based on smooth and productive labor-management relations.

Chon also said the government will make efforts to amend the existing labor laws so that workers' demands can be made in a fairer manner.

Urges Anticommunist Vigilance

*SK030010 Seoul Yonhap in English 2358 GMT
2 Oct 87*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 3 (YONHAP)—South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday reiterated his call for the nation to enhance its vigilance against pro-communist groups and redouble efforts to advance the liberal democratic system.

Destructive confrontation, violence and extreme hatred as advocated by the leftist proponents of the so-called revolution of the masses frontally contradict the spirit of national foundation and totally run counter to the ideals of the nation, Chon said.

Chon's address came during a ceremony celebrating the 4319th National Foundation Day at the Sejong cultural center with about 4,000 people attending. The participants included cabinet members, foreign diplomats here and representatives from all walks of life.

In the address read by Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol, Chon said, to our great chagrin, some groups within our own society not only believe in leftist ideologies but also unhesitatingly dance to the tune of the North Korean communist regime's strategy of communizing the South.

Calling on the people to think and act realistically in order to realize their lofty aspirations and ideals, he stressed, world history shows that no country pursuing illusory goals or radical ideas has managed to prosper and grow strong and give their people a better life.

Referring to next year's Seoul Olympics, Chon also stressed that the people should devote all their energies to perfecting the preparations for the games to make the summer Olympics serve as a springboard for national advancement.

If we keep up our democratic development and economic growth that are being admired by the world and successfully carry out both a peaceful change of government and the Seoul Olympics, the nation's goals and ideals will come much closer to the reach of our power, he added.

The president also lauded the people's efforts in building a solid foundation for prosperity and unification, in spite of adversities stemming from the division of the homeland which has lasted for more than 40 years.

Triumphing over the horrible havoc and grinding poverty that the aggression by the North Korean communist regime inflicted on us, he went on to say, we have now emerged as a respectable modern nation-state.

Expressing his confidence in the victory over communism, Chon added, throughout the world, the outcome of competition between communism and liberal democracy as alternative governing systems has been indisputably decided.

Editorial on Dealing With Pro-North Activists
SK050839 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Oct 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Maneuvers by the Kim Il-songists—Dealing With These People Should Be Different From Dealing With Other Political Offenders"]

[Text] The news reminds us of the so-called Namminjon [South Korean National Liberation Front] incident. In the next breath, we ask ourselves: How do we view and deal with the so-called self-bred communists, those who claim to advocate Kim Il-song's *chuche* idea, who seem to emerge in rapid succession, and what do we do to cope with such a trend of thought and its dissemination?

"Do not encourage people to become communists through the abuse of government power"; "Do not brand students who are committed to winning democracy by struggle as procommunist elements"; and "Release all students held on charges of political offenses save those who claim to be communists"—these are what we have often heard.

We do not think that such assertions are totally wrong.

However, consider such dismissed students as those who reportedly said, boastfully, to interrogating policemen: I hope Marshal Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il liberate South Korea at an early date. What about students or those who were once students who, without hesitation, wrote on the wall of toilets in the police

building where they were being interrogated such graffiti as, "We are now struggling right in the heart of the enemy" to identify themselves? We ask ourselves: What can society do to deal with the so-called struggle waged by these students?

The National Police Headquarters announced that on 2 October police had arrested a ring of 38 people who were expanding their so-called national liberation movement through a people's democratic revolution in Songnam District into a combined worker-student struggle at worksites in Songnam, saying that among them some had said that they hoped "Marshal Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il would liberate South Korea at an early date" and some wrote graffiti on the walls of toilets in the police building that read, "We are struggling in the heart of the enemy."

That same day, police authorities in Songnam reported that a group of five expelled students who were infusing in the minds of factory workers a theory of national liberation through a people's democratic revolution, while the prosecutors office announced that it had again imprisoned a man freed on parole in the wake of the 29 June decision on charges of having infiltrated into an organization at a certain university called a "group of like-minded youths and students who were once imprisoned" and having studied Kim Il-songism.

We extensively examined the charges brought against these students with due cause. What we are seeking to determine is how to view such groups—radical groups that think such things and act as such which seem to grow with each passing day in number and quality—how to deal with them, and how to effectively uproot from the beginning such groups that seem to emerge in rapid succession with radical purposes and plots to overthrow the current system and terminate their struggle activities that follow Namminjon.

By comparison, there is a gap approaching an abyss between the spirit and movement of the naive students who shouted, "Let us go to North" shortly after the 19 April uprising and those involved in such movements today.

It is high time we look clearly at the nature and activities of these revolutionary groups, which must be viewed in a different light from other political offenders, to work out measures to deal with them. These are those who in the 1980's have become active not only underground, but also in open society while translating the so-called struggle for the liberation of the people into action and who could become at any moment a force of enough quality to shake the very foundations of our society.

Unity Urged Against Leftists
SK040210 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Minister of National Unification Ho Mun-to yesterday urged the nation to be united in driving out the "anachronistic leftist elements."

Speaking at a reunification rally at Imjingak, he said, "When we are united in expelling leftism and achieve social stability, we can strengthen national power and realize long-cherished reunification."

"Let us make a strong country and a stable society, and let us be united before the great event of the Seoul Olympics," said Minister Ho at the rally held on the occasion of the National Foundation Day.

"And let us expel the anachronistic specter of leftism belatedly swaggering about in the south," said Ho, "which, in the masked names of independence and reunification, is shamelessly swaggering in our road to democratization."

At the rally, some 20,000 divided family members prayed for reunity of the people and the land.

Workers Storm DJP Headquarters Over Wages
SK030105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
3 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] One hundred eighty workers of Kwangmyong Industrial Co. in Tokso, Kyonggi-do, stormed into the ruling Democratic Justice Party headquarters in Seoul Thursday afternoon, protesting that they have not been paid two months' salaries.

They staged a sit-in on the front yard of the party office singing various protest songs such as "Nodongga (Song of Workers)," putting up placards which read "Pay Wages," "Let Us Have Chusok With Our Families."

Daewoo Chairman on Unrest, Absence of Dialog
SK030115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
3 Oct 87 p 9

[Text] Kim U-chung, chairman of the Daewoo Group, said the reason for the recent labor unrest was the lack of dialog between labor and management.

In particular, he pointed out that management which failed to understand the problems of their workers in the course of the nation's rapid growth over some 20 years triggered the labor-management disputes.

Kim, who is concurrently a deputy chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), the nation's largest private economic organization, made the remarks in a TV debate yesterday.

In the debate, he said, that the existence of strong labor unions is beneficial for the maintenance of cordial relations between labor and management.

The Daewoo chairman said that labor conflicts at those companies which have strong labor unions are almost settled.

He added that some companies which do not have representative labor unions are still suffering from disturbances which he said will continue for the time being.

Kim emphasized that management should work out new management strategies to improve working conditions as well as to enhance the welfare of workers.

Noting that it is inevitable that the government will continue the growth-oriented economic policy in consideration of the lack of natural resources, he said that the nation's per capita income could reach a high of \$8,000 in the next five years on condition that the government, business industries and the general public will combine all their efforts.

The participants in the TV debate included two economic scholars.

New Election Law Ready by 17 October
SK040143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] An 11-member ad hoc subcommittee at the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee will finish drafting a new presidential election law by Oct. 17, steering committee chairman Yi Tai-sun said yesterday.

He told reporters that the sub-panel would enter into a full-dress session to discuss the amendment to the law tomorrow with a plan to finish it by Oct. 17. The National Assembly regular session will begin committee activities on the ensuing day.

"Based on drafts put forward by the four parties, one compromise parliamentary bill will be made. We have to make haste to allow time for the administration to prepare related decrees and measures," said Yi, also floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

The unified bill will be passed by the legislature shortly after a new constitution, to be referred to a national referendum round Oct. 27, is promulgated.

He foresaw that negotiators from the DJP and its main opposition reunification democratic party would soon succeed in producing a unified draft on the law.

As to the suffrage age, a big bone of contention in the talk, he said, "The RDP's previous accord to stipulate the issue in a new election law instead of the constitution actually amounts to its concession to our position."

The hard-line party has called for the lowering of the minimum voting age by one year to 19 in the face of strong refusal by the government since their constitutional revision talk as a way to tap the youth support. Those aged 19 number an estimated one million.

The eight-member bi-partisan negotiating group will have debates on the Central Election Management Committee Law in preparation for a December presidential election upon concluding on the election law.

They also plan to bring forth a single amendment draft for the Parliamentary Elections Law "if there is time to do so before the end of the regular Assembly session."

The regular annual congress is closed on Dec. 20 under the National Assembly Law, but this year it is agreed to be finished on Nov. 10 to assure parties of effective presidential campaigns.

The DJP is considering two options for constituency systems in its draft for a new general election law, according to Rep. Chong Sok-mo, secretary general.

One is a variation of a small constituency system under which one candidate is elected from each of the 242 constituencies, the same number as that of small cities, counties and wards of metropolitan cities in principle.

Yet one additional lawmaker is elected from those constituencies whose population exceeds 500,000.

The other plan under consideration is chiefly based on the present system under which two candidates are elected legislators from the 92 constituencies.

The electorate in bigger constituencies whose population ranges from 250,000 to 500,000 will pick one more parliamentarian. If the population surpasses 500,000, they will have a total of four representatives, the maximum number under the DJP plan.

The ideas will be subject to bargaining with opposition parties later.

The DJP floor leader said, "The timing of the parliamentary election and a new election system will be largely under the sway of a camp that will seize the power in the December presidential election."

The parliamentary election timing and constituency system will be two sticky issues in talks between the rival parties.

The DJP has insisted on the holding of the general elections by early February to allow a new president to take oath before a new legislature, and DJP president No Tae-u aired his preference for a medium-sized constituency.

Meanwhile, the RDP has favored a small-scale constituency system and April elections.

Under a revised constitutional bill, the general elections will be held within six months after the presidential election, meeting both demands on the timing.

No, 3 Kims Ready for Presidential Campaign
SK030142 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
3 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Four major presidential hopefuls have virtually begun campaigning for the election due in about 70 days.

The election mood is growing as the aspirants rally their followers, plan speeches and move to consolidate public support.

No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party enjoys an edge over the others in that he is the only officially declared candidate.

At present No is trying to generate support among youths, who are generally considered sympathetic to the opposition.

He is also closely watching developments in the opposition as they attempt to select a single preidential candidate.

Opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung are engaged in a bitter battle over which of them should represent the Reunification Democratic Party.

Their dispute raises the prospect that the RDP will be split in two and both Kims will run in the election.

Kim Yong-sam plans to hold a series of rallies, beginning in Pusan Oct. 17, to show his public support.

His rival, Kim Tae-chung, is expected to declare his intention to run for the presidency next week. He is currently consolidating his support among dissident and religious groups in an effort to pressure the other Kim into conceding.

No Tae-u

The DJP presidential campaign is concentrating on people in their 30s or 20s, who account for 58 percent of the voting public.

To obtain the support of this group of people, the party has selected 100,000 youth members, organized a volunteer service corps of 9,000 young people and a support group of 10,000 university students.

The DJP has also expanded youth committees of district chapters.

All these young party cadres will woo 14 million voters in their 30s or 20s to support DJP candidate No Tae-u.

The DJP is also targeting voters in Seoul and its vicinities; the 8 million metropolitan voters are more than 34 percent of total voters.

DJP lawmakers of the national constituency will help the party win votes from the metropolitan region.

While planning to increase the number of party members from 1.6 million to 4 million, the party hopes to promote No as the politician responsible for the "political miracle" in Korea.

Kim Yong-sam

RDP president Kim Yong-sam plans a rally in Pusan On Oct. 17 to promote himself as the opposition's presidential candidate.

The rally is billed as a "national rally to end the military rule and promote Kim Yong-sam as the presidential candidate."

Starting from the Pusan rally, Kim plans to visit 10 more major cities this month in what will be virtually an election campaign.

Kim will soon form a campaign headquarters.

He wants to increase the membership of the Democratic Alpine Club, his nationwide political organization, from 40,000 to 100,000 by the middle of this month.

The club members will spearhead his election campaign.

The club's branches will hold rallies across the country to demonstrate their support for Kim.

Kim is also preparing election pledges based on 100 policies already mapped out by the party's Policy Deliberation Committee.

Kim Tae-chung

Kim Tae-chung is expected to declare his intention to run for president around Oct. 12, when the new Constitution passes the National Assembly.

He plans to continue touring provincial cities in a bid to consolidate support. He will visit Chonju and Songnam Oct. 10-11.

Kim is said to be considering leaving the RDP later this month to create a new political party if Kim Yong-sam refuses to concede on the candidacy issue.

Analysts say he may run as an independent candidate in the election.

Kim Tae-chung's faction is seeking to increase the number of his young supporters to 100,000, mindful that those in their 20s and 30s constitute more than half of the eligible voters.

His faction is also working on election pledges.

It is expected to try to take advantage of a group of dissident figures who support Kim Tae-chung to launch a signature-collecting campaign to consolidate support.

The faction yesterday continued to make an issue of remarks by Kim Yong-sam on military opposition to Kim Tae-chung.

"We know that Kim Yong-sam did not use the words 'veto group' when he met Kim Tae-chung Tuesday. But his remarks that he could control the military when he takes power show that he mentioned it," a faction spokesman said.

Kim Chong-pil

Kim Chong-pil is busy preparing to inaugurate a political party Oct. 24. It is tentatively named the New Democratic Republican Party.

The new party is expected to nominate Kim as its presidential candidate at its inauguration convention.

Thirty local chapters for the party are to be set up by Oct. 20 following a meeting of party promoters Monday. Kim plans to attend every activation rally to increase his contact with the public.

Kim Tae-chung Rules Out Leaving RDP

SK030119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
3 Oct 87 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung has ruled out the possibility that he might leave the RDP along with his supporters to create a new political party or run as an independent candidate in the December presidential election.

"There is press speculation. But I've never thought about these options," he told reporters Thursday.

He then expressed hope that newspapers will not carry any articles on the two Kims (Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam) for some days.

Regarding Kim Yong-sam's proposal that Kim Tae-chung assume the party presidency instead of becoming the presidential candidate, he said, "The question of who will represent the opposition in the election remains."

Kim Tae-chung Scores Cabinet; Predicts Accord

OW031321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT
3 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 3 KYODO—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung called Saturday for unity of opposition forces to seek the resignation of Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol's cabinet.

Speaking before some 40,000 students and workers at Yonsei University in Seoul, Kim appealed for an early end to the administration of a military dictatorship.

It is a major task to form a government supported by the public by the end of October in order to hold a fair and just presidential election in December, he said.

Referring to a dispute with another opposition leader, Kim Yong-sam, over the selection of an opposition presidential candidate, Kim said he would not renege on the people and a negotiated settlement would be reached.

It is wrong to say that a candidate opposed by the military is disqualified, he said, adding, the problem is, who is fighting the military dictatorship and qualified to perform the duties that will decide the nation's destiny.

Kim Yong-sam, who was invited to speak at the gathering was absent on the grounds that the differences over the presidential candidacy have not yet been resolved.

Dissident leader, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, urged that no candidate who is supported by the United States and Japan be elected.

Some 400 students then took to the streets and staged a peaceful demonstration.

RDP Factions Debate Military's Role
SK030027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
3 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] A verbal war developed yesterday between the rival camps of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung over the question of the military's potential rejection of Kim Tae-chung.

Kim Yong-sam's followers accused the Kim Tae-chung faction of intentionally taking a political issue of their boss's opinion on the military.

Kim Tae-chung had told reporters after the ruptured bargaining Tuesday that the other Kim called for his concession citing the threat of a "veto group" against his candidacy and election and possible aggravation of localism between Kyongsang and Cholla people.

The Research Institute for Korean Affairs, Kim Yong-sam's supporting organization yesterday warned that it would be nothing but an "intentional" plot to destroy the party if the Kim Tae-chung faction keeps raising trouble with the remark.

In a statement, it explained that its boss just pointed to "antagonism" the middle class and refugees from North Korea have toward Kim Tae-chung, but never in any sense referred to the military veto group.

It maintained that the "people and the world" are aware that president Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party has played a vanguard role in terminating the "military dictatorship."

"We cannot but believe that it is being used as a pretext for RDP advisor Kim Tae-chung to split the party," the statement argued.

The Kim Tae-chung camp is learned to be seriously considering establishing a new party, obviously a more hard-line party, with the backing of dissident forces in order to support Kim's running for the December election.

Kim Tae-chung said, "I have been convinced that there are differences in the viewpoints on a genuine democracy between me and president Kim.

Kim Tae-chung's followers have said it is absurd for the head of a party, which has struggled for an end to the military rule to feel afraid of the military's potential veto against an opposition leader.

Their position attracted strong support from dissident groups.

One day after the last-minute deal, the RDP advisor said, "The opposition party has so far refused the military government and its regional discriminatory policies. I was filled with grief due to a Sangdo-dong theory which is contrary to this consistent line."

People in Cholla-namdo, his native province, and bordering Cholla-pukto, largely think they have been disfavored by administrations of Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan, both from Kyongsang-pukto.

The Tonggyo-dong strategists will step up offensive against Kim Yong-sam, seeing his remarks on veto groups and localism as blunders which may make the split of the party reasonable in the long run.

In the July extraordinary session of the National Assembly, military position in political affairs was the hottest issue on almost all agendas for parliamentary committees.

Kim Chong-pil Aide Gives Details of Party
SK040154 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, former president of the now defunct Democratic Republican Party, will hold a preparatory rally for the founding of a new party at a downtown hotel tomorrow.

A total of 2,377 promoters will attend the rally for the promotion of the new party, tentatively named "New Democratic Republican Party."

The former prime minister for the government, led by late president Pak Chong-hui, will be selected as the chairman of the preparation committee for the nascent party which will be officially inaugurated around Oct. 24.

Kim, who has already declared his political comeback last week after seven years of seclusion, is moving to run for president in the upcoming presidential election.

A senior aide to Kim said that the embryonic party will form about 30 local chapters by Oct. 20.

More than 23 local chapters, or a quarter of the total of 92 chapters across the nation are needed as a basic requirement for the founding of a new party under the current Political Party Law.

Among the promoters of the new party will be Kim Chun-sik, Yi Hu-rak, Chang Yong-sun, and six incumbent lawmakers of the minor opposition Korea National Party.

The Kim Chong-pil camp complained that there have been schemes made to obstruct the creation of a new party by the former prime minister under late president Pak Chong-hui.

They claimed that the Kim Chong-pil camp had difficulty securing a hall or an open ground, except for a hotel, to hold a political rally.

The camp argued that the authorities concerned forced the owners of buildings not to let Kim's camp use their facilities.

Kim Chong-pil had planned to hold a meeting of promoters at a Transportation Hall in Chamsil, in southern Seoul Monday. But the owner of the hall suddenly nullified the lease contract without any convincing reason, the organizers said.

Supporters Hold Rally

SK050203 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT
5 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 5 (YONHAP)—About 3,000 supporters of former South Korean Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil, who recently expressed his willingness to run in the nation's expected presidential election, staged a rally in Seoul Monday promoting the foundation of a new political party, tentatively called the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP).

During the rally, Kim was elected as chairman of the preparatory committee for establishing the NDRP. More than 2,900 of Kim's supporters attended the rally including two former National Assembly speakers, Yi Hyo-sang and Paek Tu-chin, 100 former National Assembly members affiliated with the now defunct Democratic Republican Party (DRP) And Yujong-hoe (the group of

legislative members appointed by the late President Pak Chong-hui), seven former cabinet members, nine former journalists, 12 labor union leaders and 10 popular entertainers.

The gathering also elected seven vice chairmen of the party's preparatory committee while establishing seven subcommittees to cover such affairs as planning, organization, publicity, policy, management, youths and women.

The participants also decided to establish provincial parties in 30 provincial areas by Oct. 23 and officially launch a new political party on Oct. 24.

Meanwhile, those present at the rally adopted a declaration for founding the new political party, making an oath to combine all fresh, sound and honest forces on the basis of the DRP's ideology and tradition and to lead the democratization era.

In an address delivered in his capacity as chairman of the preparatory committee, Kim Chong-pil said that the NDRP would strive for accomplishments of free democracy and the welfare state and pursue a balanced, stable policy of economic growth based on the principle of even distribution of wealth.

Kim also said, the foundation of the NDRP is intended to give the people an opportunity to judge the 18 years of DRP rule.

Kim was one of the key leaders of the May 16, 1961, military coup which ushered in the era of President Pak Chong-hui. Kim remained one of the top leaders of the DRP's ruling hierarchy, serving as Central Intelligence Agency director, DRP president and prime minister. With the political upheaval on May 17, 1980, however, Kim was politically ostracized.

Students Conduct Rural Plebiscite Campaign

SK040219 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Activist students began hitting the campaign trail mainly in the provincial rural areas to enlighten the voters in connection with the upcoming plebiscite over the Constitutional draft and subsequent presidential elections.

Alerted by the move of student activities, police authorities were learned to be keeping track of them.

Thus far, there have not been serious law violations by the student activists since there is no sign yet of boycotting the plebiscite nor rallying supports for certain presidential hopefuls.

However, under the guidance of the consultative committee of the student leaders of universities in Seoul and the nation, the students are asked to divulge deficiencies in the proposed Constitutional draft.

They are also asked to awaken the farming populace to what kind of character the uncoming democratic government should be.

Already students from Korea, Yonsei and Hanyang Universities are at work in the rural areas helping farmers with their rice harvest.

Some students carry various kinds of printed campaign materials stressing the guarantee of the livelihood of the people at the bottom strata in the society, alerting the

government authorities if their activities were the kind of awakening the people to the class consciousness along radical leftist ideologies. [sentence as published]

Authorities of Korea University admitted that students are working in the provincial areas. The school authorities are only hoping that they keep themselves off politics so that they may not collide with law enforcement authorities, they said.

Now that the campus liberalization is in full swing, they said, the school authorities can hardly rein them in.

In the meantime, law enforcement authorities said they could not but resort to legal enforcement if student activities are in violation of existing laws concerning the referendum and elections.

Burma

VOPB Hails People's 'Just Struggle'

BK041530 [Clandestine] Voice of the People of Burma
in Burmese 1200 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Unattributed article: "Long Live the Exemplary Actions of the People and Monks in their New Struggles Which Began on 5 September"]

[Text] While the people are hoping for a major change in the country, all political organizations, including the Burma Communist Party, as well as individuals are also pointing out the need for major change. At the same time, the No 1 boss of the military clique himself declared to the nation in a broadcast that changes would be made in the country. Since then, the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] has introduced some changes. One major change was to demonetize the 75, 35, and 25 kyat currency notes. Such changes by the BSPP are not what the people expected. In fact, they contradicted all expectations.

For this very reason, monks, students, and the other masses have tried to implement changes in their own way. They took to the streets and aired their grievances. The military government tried all possible means to stop these protests. Today, it is essential for everyone to consider who is in the wrong; the protestors or the military government. In this light, let us study the demonetization process, the root cause of today's problems.

The demonetization of the currency notes clearly demonstrates the selfishness, the flagrancy, and the vileness of the military government. The currency notes that were demonetized had a life span of less than 2 years, and predictions that they would be demonetized started from the very first day they were in circulation. They ended up being demonetized before many people, both in urban and rural areas, had even seen them. Never have we come across, in the history of Burma and the world, a government which produces and demonetizes currencies according to its whims and fancies.

Following the demonetization of the 100, 50, and 20 kyat notes on 3 November 1985, the military government refunded the demonetized notes with notes of legal tender. However, since the military government did not make public the total value of the notes that were demonetized nor the amount that was refunded, no one really knows how much the military clique members made. However, it shows the extent of the dishonesty in the military clique. Later, despite being the laughing stock of the international community, unique denominations of 75, 35, and 15 kyat currency notes were issued quite shamelessly. Again, after the this latest demonetization, no honest statements were made about the total value of the demonetized notes.

It is common knowledge that the move has resulted in a chaotic situation with soaring prices of basic foodstuffs, including rice, and shortages of fuel oil. At a time when the country only needed a spark to explode, the top boss of the military clique started talking about so-called changes. His speech underscored that time was needed, that discussions were being held, and that decisions would be made at the BSPP Party Congress. Following this, 23 days later, Notification No 6/87 of the Council of Ministers [announcing free trade for several types of crops] was issued on 1 September. While that move was being debated at home and abroad, and 27 days after U Ne Win's speech, on 5 September, the 75, 35, and 25 kyat notes were demonetized.

The full-fanged ogreish features of the military clique had suddenly come to light. The fact is, the military clique had thought out its future steps, including the demonetization of currency notes, well in advance. Decisions had already been made by the military clique even before U Ne Win's speech. The speech delivered on 10 August was designed to hoodwink not only the people but also the BSPP members at grass-roots levels. Now, the BSPP military clique has once again taken the easy way out by committing robbery through the demonetization of currency notes. Such a blatantly wicked move shows that the military government is shameless in the face of world public criticism and that it is unrelenting in bullying the people at home. Perhaps they assume that they can do whatever they like with the people in Burma and that the people (?are ignorant).

In fact, the military government knows quite well about the people because it has [words indistinct]. It also faces opposition in many different forms put up by the oppressed people. Like the saying, a pig has no fear of eating swill, the BSPP military clique has pursued policies against the people, and quite wickedly so, because it is facing political, economic, social, and all other hardships from all sides today. The military government has long been warned that the masses have lost their patience; now it is facing the wrath of the people.

Today, the struggles are no longer limited to university campuses. They have spread to Rangoon, Mandalay, and other towns and cities. The protests are also not limited to students; monks and other classes and masses have also joined in. Although the protests assume different forms among different strata and in different regions, they have a common objective in opposing the military government. Since the grievances and sufferings of those joining the struggles are the same, the slogans they use and the demands they make are identical as if they had been rehearsed. The people have come to understand the extent of the wickedness and barbarity of the military government. The demands of the protestors reflect the wishes of the people throughout the country, and hence they are supported by all the people.

The BSPP military clique claims it is going to make changes, and the masses are also demanding the same. How will the country fare? The military clique, while

taking the first step toward change, is already facing the opposition of the people. Opposition by the people will grow stronger together with the military government's growing oppression and tougher stand. As long as the military clique continues to perpetrate its anti-people civil war and practices the one-party dictatorship, the struggles will expand and take deeper root among the masses.

There can be no doubt that this period, this turning point in history, will be a very dangerous test for the military clique. But for the people, all just struggles are bound to be victorious. If not this year, then (?victory will come) next year. The future belongs only to the people.

The just struggle of the people that started on 5 September is bound to be a success!

The BSPP one-party dictatorship military government will certainly fall!

Long live the good, exemplary actions of the struggling monks and people!

Reports on Battles in Shan, Kayah States

BK041238 (*Clandestine*) *Voice of the People of Burma* in *Burmese* 1200 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Comprehensive report for August on battles fought in central and southern Shan State and Kayah State:

On 12 and 13 August 1987, People's Army units carried out four attacks against the mercenaries from the 19th Light Infantry Regiment in (Taungnyo)-Ho-pong region. According to incomplete reports, 11 enemy soldiers, including 2 mercenary officers, were killed and 9 wounded.

About the same time a People's Army unit attacked the mercenary 102d Light Infantry Regiment at Laihka-Mong Kung-Ho-lan region, killing 10 enemy soldiers and wounding 6 others.

On 25 August, People's Army units attacked the mercenary 16th Light Infantry Regiment at two places on the Ho-lan-Kunhing Road. The attacks destroyed a military vehicle, killed four enemy soldiers, and wounded six others. About the same period, People's Army units attacked the units under the command of the mercenary 55th Division in Mong Nai region, killing two enemy soldiers and wounding two others.

A People's Army unit attacked (Watan)-(Palutshu) mercenary camp in the (Loikaw) region, wounding an enemy soldier. The enemy troops fled from their camp. One pistol, 1 flare gun, 1 pair of binoculars, 4 40-mm shells, 10 hand grenades, 4 carbine magazines, 4 G-3 magazines, and nearly 1,500 rounds of assorted ammunition, maps, military compasses, and other military equipment, and a large quantity of food supplies were seized from the enemy.

From the comprehensive account of incomplete battle reports for August from central and southern Shan State and Kayah State, 35 enemy soldiers were killed and 28 were wounded. A total of 63 enemy soldiers were thus put out of action.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Official Voices Desire To Close Refugee Camp

BK021005 *Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN* in *Malay* 26 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Friday—Malaysia wants all Vietnamese refugees on Bidong Island in Terengganu to be transferred to third countries within 2 to 3 years. Deputy Foreign Minister Toh Muda Dr Fadzil Che Wan said today that this request has been forwarded to the ambassadors of those third countries during a recent meeting at the Foreign Ministry. The Vietnamese ambassador to Malaysia also attended the meeting which was chaired by Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar.

Toh Muda Dr Fadzil stressed that the government, however, has not requested that the resettlement process be completed at once but in stages. He said, "If the island cannot be vacated by that specified period, we will be forced to take action."

Last week, Terengganu state chief minister Datuk Wan Moktar Ahmad requested the government transfer all the Vietnamese refugees so that the island could be converted into a drug rehabilitation center. Toh Muda Dr Fadzil said currently there about 4,000 Vietnamese refugees on the island which are being looked after by the National Security Council's Task Force for Refugees. According to him, the cost of accommodation and food are being borne by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Toh Muda Dr Fadzil also said the Foreign Ministry will recall all its embassy officials based in Tehran and Baghdad if the Iran-Iraq situation worsens within the next 2 weeks. He said the Foreign Ministry will maintain continuous communication with the two embassies in order to monitor the safety of officials there. According to him, if the situation continues to worsen, the officials of the two embassies will be recalled home or temporarily stationed in neighboring countries such as Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.

Commentary Hails UN Recognition of CGDK

BK021030 *Kuala Lumpur International Service* in *English* 0800 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Once more, the UN General Assembly confirmed its recognition of the anti-Vietnamese coalition government of Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Democratic Kampuchea occupies the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations in spite of Soviet and

Vietnamese moves to install the puppet Heng Samrin regime in the world body. This is a great diplomatic victory for the Kampuchean nationalists who are committed to the expulsion of the Vietnamese occupying forces from their homeland. There are several precedents in history for the total nonrecognition of an aggressor or who takes over the territory of another country. The aggressor may be occupying it physically, but in international law, he may not have been accorded the universal recognition he is seeking. During the Second World War, many countries of Western Europe were occupied by the Nazis. They had set up puppet regimes, but the countries like Britain and the United States recognized only the governments-in-exile.

The Kampuchean nationalists may belong to three different factions, but they are all united in the common fight to get rid of Vietnamese overlordship or imperialism. Prince Norodom Sihanouk symbolizes the spirit of a people who want to be free. They will not give in to the Vietnamese demands for a new political order in the Indochina sector. Although Prince Norodom Sihanouk did not address the UN General Assembly this year, his speech was read out by the prime minister of the coalition government, Mr Son Sann. The speech contained an interesting new idea for the government of Kampuchea. Prince Sihanouk has put forward the suggestion that the present tripartite coalition government should consist of four groups. The fourth group that can be added to the existing coalition will be none other than the Heng Samrin group now in Phnom Penh. Realistically, it (?will be) obvious that this regime is able to exist simply because of the strong backing given by the Vietnamese and the presence of no less than 140,000 Vietnamese troops. The Heng Samrin regime would fall like a house of cards if the Vietnamese troops were to withdraw.

The merit of Prince Sihanouk's plan is that it seeks to bring together the Kampuchean factions of all political colors. All the external influences and forces are deliberately kept out. The prince is stressing that the immediate goal has to be reconciliation. For that to take place in a credible manner, there must be a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. They have been strongly entrenched in Kampuchea since December 1978. The UN General Assembly has consistently voted in favor of the ASEAN resolutions on Kampuchea. It can be confidently predicted that this will be repeated this year too.

Meanwhile, ASEAN's diplomacy will continue to pursue relentlessly every possible modality for restoration of stability, peace, and representative government in Kampuchea. The coming weeks are therefore very crucial ones for Kampuchea and its people.

Officials Confer With Japanese on Aid
*OW020359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT
2 Oct 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct. 2 KYODO—Japan and Malaysian officials started two days of talks here Friday

on a 2-billion dollar economic fund proposed by Tokyo to the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which includes Malaysia.

It is the first mission of Japanese Government officials to visit Malaysia since the economic and technical assistance plan was put forward by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone last week during his visit to Thailand.

"It sort of needs research (concerning the proposed fund of economic assistance)," a Japanese source here said. "We'd like to hear what they (the Malaysians) have in mind and how they plan to use the fund."

In an address at a Bangkok university last Saturday, Nakasone said his government is ready to extend at least 2 billion dollars to Thailand, Malaysia and four other ASEAN countries as part of Japan's 30 billion dollar fund recycling program. The other four countries are Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines.

Nakasone said the fund is aimed at promoting the "growth of the private industrial sector."

The fund will be launched officially at a summit meeting of ASEAN presidents and prime ministers scheduled for Manila December 14-16 to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the regional organization.

The Japanese prime minister is being invited to Manila to coincide with the ASEAN summit conference for talks with the participants. As Nakasone is expected to step down at the end of October, the meeting would be attended by his successor.

The mission of 16 Japanese officials from the Finance and Foreign ministries as well as the economic planning agency arrived here from Thailand Thursday night.

They will later visit the four other ASEAN countries.

Statistics Department Releases Trade Summary
*BK021057 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0807 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Peninsular Malaysia's trade surplus soared to 2,991.7 million ringgit (about US\$1,196.68 million) for the first seven months this year compared with 1,112.0 million ringgit (about US\$444.8 million) for the same period last year.

The January to July surplus was even higher than the 2,791.4 million ringgit (about US\$1,116.56 million) surplus achieved for the whole of 1986.

The hefty 169.4 percent improvement was attributed to a robust 19.6 percent growth of 3,168.8 million ringgit (about US\$1,267.52 million) to 19,375.5 million ringgit (about US\$7,750.2 million) in export earnings.

This was more than offset the import growth [as received] of 1,289.1 million (about US\$515.64 million) to 16,384.0 million ringgit (about US\$6,553.6 million) during the period, said the statistics department in its July trade summary released Friday [2 October].

The department said while most of the major exports and export commodities recorded improved export performance, the impetus was however dampened by the reduced export value for palm oil.

The reduced export volume of palm oil by 16.1 percent offset the increase in average unit value, resulting in a 11.4 percent decline in export receipts to 1,569.2 million ringgit (about US\$627.68 million) during the period.

Exports of animal and vegetable oils and fats fell by 146.8 million ringgit (about US\$58.72 million) or eight percent to 1,990.8 million ringgit (about US\$796.32 million) from 1,884.0 million ringgit (about US\$753.6 million) for the same period last year.

Exports of tin rose by 47.7 percent to 510.7 million ringgit (about US\$204.28 million).

Export receipts from crude petroleum and petroleum products rose to 1,741.0 million ringgit (about US\$696.4 million) and 468.9 million ringgit (about US\$187.56 million) from 1,721.4 million ringgit (about US\$688.56 million) and 406.2 million ringgit (about US\$162.48 million) respectively.

It said although the volume of crude petroleum exported declined by 11.1 percent to 4.824 million tonnes, this was offset by the higher average price by 44 ringgit (about US\$18) per tonne or 13.7 percent.

Rubber exports also recorded a substantial increase of 20.6 percent to 2,070.4 million ringgit (about US\$828.16 million) while export of sawn timber rose by 66.4 percent to 593.4 million ringgit (about US\$237.36 million).

The major exports during the period were machinery and transport equipment at 6,451.2 million ringgit (about US\$2,580.48 million) up 1,230.0 million ringgit (about US\$492 million), crude materials (inedible) 2,916.6 million ringgit (about US\$1,166.64 million) up 611 million ringgit (about US\$244.4 million), mineral fuels, lubricants, 2,263.1 million ringgit (about US\$905.24 million) up 76.2 million ringgit (about US\$30.48 million) and manufactured goods 2,156.0 million ringgit (about US\$862.4 million) up 660 million ringgit (about US\$264 million).

Export of thermionic valves and tubes and photocells valued at 3,819.2 million ringgit (about US\$1,527.68 million) or 19.7 percent of total export by value.

Most of the major exports especially thermionic valves and tubes, photocells, rubber, articles of apparel and clothing accessories, manufactures of cork and wood,

radio-broadcast and television receivers and air-conditioning equipment and parts recorded improved export performance during the period.

On imports, it said machinery and transport equipment dominated import expenditure, accounting for 7,016.6 million ringgit (about US\$2,806.64 million) or 42.8 percent of total imports.

This was followed by manufactured goods of 2,412.6 million ringgit (about US\$965.04 million) or 14.7 percent, chemicals 1,750.0 million ringgit (about US\$700 million) or 10.7 percent, mineral fuels, lubricants 1,586.7 million ringgit (about US\$634.68 million) or 9.7 percent and food 1,515.7 million ringgit (about US\$606.28 million) or 9.3 percent.

Declines recorded in imports of other transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products and road vehicles were more than offset by increases recorded in imports of electrical machinery, textile yarn and fabrics, power generating machines, artificial resin and plastic materials and telecommunication and sound recording apparatus.

Imports of thermionic valves and tubes primarily for the assembly of electronic components made up 78.4 percent of the imports of electrical machinery and apparatus.

Navy Purchases Six British Helicopters

BK040932 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Malaysia is purchasing six Wasp helicopters costing about 2.05 million ringgit from Britain for the Royal Malaysian Navy. Deputy Defense Minister Datuk Abang Haji Abu Bakar Mustafa told the national news agency *Bernama* in Kuching today that the deal would be signed in London next Thursday by the Defense Ministry secretary general, Tan Sri Mohamed Yusof Abdul Rahman on behalf of the Malaysian Government and his counterpart in the British Defense Ministry.

Datuk Abang Haji Abu Bakar said the refurbished British-made naval helicopters would be delivered to Malaysia 6 months from the date of signing of the agreement and carried 3 months warranty. The deputy minister said eight British technicians would be seconded to Malaysia for 2 years to take care of the helicopters and train local personnel.

Police Arrest Party Leader for Protest

BK031154 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES
in English 2 Oct 87 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, Thurs. [1 October]—Police detained a DAP [Democratic Action Party] leader during an anti-toll demonstration at the Ipoh-Changkat Jering Expressway as the closed toll system came into force today.

Similar demonstrations organised by the DAP were held in Selangor, the Federal Territory, Negri Sembilan, Melaka, Johor and Pahang. No untoward incident was reported.

However, the pay-as-you-drive system—introduced along the Kuala Lumpur-Ayer Keroh and Ipoh-Changkat Jering Expressways—was implemented smoothly.

DAP Youth central committee member Yong Kar Meng, 30, was detained for allegedly obstructing a police officer from carrying out his duties. He was later released on bail of \$300.

Ipoh Deputy OCPD [Officer in Charge of Police District] Supt A.M. Ishak and 30 police personnel, including members of the Light Strike Force, were present at the two-hour demonstration involving about 50 DAP members and supporters.

The policemen were in full gear with tear-gas launchers and rattan shields.

The demonstrators led by MP for Pasir Pinji Lau Dak Kee first gathered at the by-pass leading to the Jelapang toll plaza at 7.30 pm carrying anti-toll placards.

They later decided to take their "show" around town. The protest came to an end when Mr Yong was involved in argument with a traffic policeman over an alleged traffic offence. He was then detained.

At the Sungei Besi toll plaza, police videotaped the demonstration while at the Senal toll plaza police photographed and took down particulars of the protestors.

Hang Mokhtar's controversial song, Ayo-Ayo Sami, was blared and sung at all the demonstrations.

Many motorists, however, did not oblige calls by DAP members to honk in support of the demonstrations.

In Jelapang, the demonstrators included MP for Ipoh P. Patto and MP for Batu Gajah Ting Chek Ming.

Mr Patto said the party hopes to collect one million signatures against tolls and conduct a poster campaign. [passage omitted]

Singapore

Foreign Minister Comments on Cambodia

BK021430 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr S. Dhanabalan, has said that the proposed peace talks between various Cambodian groups, including the Heng Samrin regime, should not be seen as leading to a dramatic breakthrough in the Cambodian problem. He said that it is going to be a long

drawn-out process. On his return from the United Nations, he told reporters at Changi Airport that it is a familiar communist ploy to talk and fight at the same time.

Mr Dhanabalan said the Cambodian resistance leader, Prince Sihanouk, told ASEAN foreign ministers in New York that he would be prepared to meet the prime minister of the Heng Samrin regime, Mr Hun Sen. Mr Dhanabalan said that where and when this meeting would be held is not clear, but it could be in France.

The foreign minister said the Vietnamese would try to confuse ASEAN's position on the Cambodian issue. He said ASEAN's resolutions set up the basic element of a solution based on the UN Charter.

Japanese Economic Planning Agency Head Visits OW021013 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Singapore, Oct. 2 KYODO—Tetsuo Kondo, director general of Japan's Economic Planning Agency Friday met Lee Hsien Loong, Singapore's trade and industry minister and Philip Yeo, chairman of the economic development board.

A Japanese Embassy official said their discussions touched on economic developments of ASEAN as well as the newly industrializing countries (NICS).

The four NICs are Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong. They are sometimes termed as "little dragons" or "little Japans."

Kondo, who was in Indonesia before coming here, leaves for home Saturday.

Cambodia

Soviet State Planning Delegation Leaves

BK021242 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT
2 Oct 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 2—A delegation of the State Planning Committee of the USSR led by its department chief, I.I. Semenov, left here Thursday after an eight-day friendship visit to Kampuchea.

While here, the delegation was received separately by Vice-Premier Chea Soth, during which both sides exchanged views on matters of mutual concern and agreed upon a programme for the long-term development of productive forces in Kampuchea; and by Chea Chanto, candidate member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and minister of planning.

I.I. Semenov and his party also visited the country's only-one cement factory in Kampot Province and the oil refinery—both were destroyed by war of U.S. aggression—and the Kompong Som seaport.

CSSR Culture Delegation Arrives for Visit
*BK031228 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT
3 Oct 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 3—A cultural delegation of the Czechoslovak Government arrived here Saturday morning for an official friendship visit and to attend the days of Czechoslovak culture here.

The delegation, led by Roman Narozny, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, was warmly welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Chheng Phon, candidate member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and minister of information and culture; Dit Munti, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Chey Sophea and Him Chhem, deputy ministers of information and culture; and other Kampuchean officials.

Hoffmann, Czechoslovak charge d'affaires A.I. here, was also present.

Editorial on Fighting Village Infiltration
*BK021131 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Join Your Feats of Arms and Continue To Frustrate All Enemy Maneuvers To Infiltrate Villages and Communes"; date not given]

[Text] Despite the fact that they have suffered serious and successive defeats, especially those in the 1984-85 dry season, and because of the support and assistance of the expansionist, imperialist, and other international reactionary forces, the enemies continue stubbornly to seek by all perfidious tricks and maneuvers to oppose the rebirth of the Cambodian people and undermine all their revolutionary gains. They have diverted their activities into the interior of the country where, in small groups, they seek by all means to infiltrate into villages and communes, using relatives' homes as support bases or hideouts, employing local manpower and resources, resorting to psychological warfare tactics, and using both the carrot and the stick to win the people over to their cause so as to continue opposing and undermining the revolution as part of their long-term maneuvering to topple the PRK regime.

In the past, many localities and work units have succeeded in expanding the combined forces, organizing the communes' battlefields and combat plans, coordinating attacks against the enemies with the work of proselytizing the masses, attacking the enemies in the jungles while exposing their planted agents in the localities, and successfully persuading the misled persons to return to the fold.

So far, there have been more and more communes where the militia assume the work of attacking the enemies. This is thanks to the attention paid by the units of regional and provincial forces and due to the work of dual-duty companies and local security forces posing as core in the movement to proselytize the masses against the enemies in the localities and to uproot planted enemy elements.

In the field of ensuring security and social order, with the cooperation of the armed forces and relying on the people in the implementation of the three don't and one do [referring to KPRP code of ethics], the security forces in several localities have uncovered in time many planted enemy elements and arrested many traitorous ringleaders, thus nipping in the bud many enemy espionage and subversive activities.

A number of localities in Puok District of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, in Sambo District of Kratie Province, in Kampot Province, in Kompong Speu Province, in Sangke District of Battambang Province, and so on have gained good experience in attacking and preventing the enemies from infiltrating into the villages and communes, weeding out planted enemy elements, and ensuring local security.

Generally speaking, the military work of ensuring security against the enemy infiltrating into villages and communes, though remarkably advanced, has not yet been evenly or widely successful as the combined forces for attacking the enemies have not yet been expanded. There are still a number of places which remain complacent and careless to the point that the enemy can infiltrate and sabotage them. In a number of other places, because of the weakness in the work of propaganda and education to enable the inhabitants to make clear distinction between friend and foe and encourage the masses to join the three revolutionary movements, become masters of villages and communes, and participate in the attacks against the enemies, the level of the people's political consciousness remains low, making it easy for the enemy to use psychological warfare and to lure, dupe, intimidate, and coerce the people into serving his purposes.

At the same time, the work of organizing, distributing, and leading the militia and security forces remains disproportionate to the work of political, ideological, and tactical training, and their livelihood has not been completely ensured. In some other places, attention has been paid only to the work of attacking the enemy in the jungle; not enough attention has been paid to attacking planted enemy elements nor to exposing and counterattacking in time the deceptive and slanderous maneuvers in his psychological warfare. Some other places have not been successful in implementing the work of controlling the people who have surrendered, and so on.

The resolution of the fifth party congress clearly defined the work of building the localities in the military-security field, saying that first of all we must thoroughly grasp the meaning of collective leadership, which requires that we permanently whip up and maintain a movement in which the whole people stand up and become the masters of villages and communes and, together with the militia and security forces, attack the enemy to build strong localities. All party organizations, authorities, and mass organizations have to bear responsibility for this movement by clearly keeping in mind that this is the most important major task of the revolution.

In order to attain these objectives, all ministries and departments must find out and examine the prevailing conditions and requirements of each type of villages and communes located in different regions, such as agricultural production regions, fishing regions, forest exploitation regions, or regions with a combination of fishing and rice growing activities, in order to clearly determine appropriate forms and set proper requirements for recruitment, arming, and training plans and programs and for all necessary political indoctrination.

The main party chapters must firmly grasp and directly lead the work of building militia ranks and strong security networks. They must closely cooperate with all mass organizations, firmly grasp the situation, analyze and make utmost use of the information collected from various sources, grasp the people, trust the people, and rely on the people in order to succeed in attacking the enemy in the jungle as well as in exposing the planted enemy elements.

The militia forces are local attack forces. They must be well organized and trained in military matters and in combat tactics. At the same time, attention should be paid to training them and raising their morale so that they dare to attack and obstruct the enemy from the distance. Attention should also be paid to improving their living conditions.

Security networks should be provided with political quality, given a complete professional training, endowed with discipline in action, and set up in sufficient numbers to carry out mission and be capable of uprooting the planted enemy elements, opposing the enemy psychological warfare, and protecting security and social order. [passage indistinct]

37 Percent of Monsoon Rice Plan Completed

*BK040910 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Oct 87*

[Text] The precipitation situation in August was quite satisfactory as there was rain everywhere throughout the country, enabling the monsoon rice production work to surge forward to some degree. By 24 September, the country had planted rice on more than 671,900 hectares,

or more than 37% of the plan. Of this, over 21,022 hectares of both transplanted and direct sown rice were damaged by natural calamities.

This overall cultivated area was 25% less than the area cultivated during the same period last year. Battambang Province managed to grow rice on over 55% of the plan and Kompong Thom Province on over 58% only. A number of other provinces managed much less. Kompong Speu Province could grow only 5,998 hectares, or a little more than 7% of its plan, while Kandal Province completed only a little more than 19%. Several other provinces could complete only 30-40% of their plans.

PRK Official in Hanoi on Possible Talks

*BK020911 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0500 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] The Heng Samrin embassy in Hanoi announced yesterday that the Heng Samrin regime is ready to negotiate with leaders of all Cambodian factions, including Khieu Samphan, head of the Democratic Kampuchean faction.

Answering a question about the recent proposal of the seven former Cambodian officials in Paris who requested that all Cambodian factions, including the Heng Samrin regime, meet and discuss a settlement for the Cambodian problem in the very near future, a diplomat of the Heng Samrin regime in Hanoi said that the Heng Samrin regime refuses to meet only Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in the informal discussion. On the other hand, the Heng Samrin regime is ready to discuss matters with all leaders, including Khieu Samphan, head of the Democratic Kampuchean faction.

The Heng Samrin regime has until now refused to negotiate with any leaders of the Democratic Kampuchean faction.

UN Delegates Convey Support for People

*BK040334 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Oct 87*

[Text] On 23 September at the office of the United Nations in New York, His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan met separately with his excellency the foreign minister of Zaire, his excellency the foreign minister of Singapore, and his excellency the foreign minister of Cape Verde who are attending the UN General Assembly.

In the morning, his excellency the vice president met with Her Excellency Ekila Liyonda, state commissioner for foreign affairs of Zaire. During the meeting, His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed thanks through Her Excellency Erika Liyonda to Zaire for its support and its statement at the UN General Assembly general debate voicing a clear and firm support for the Cambodian people's struggle and for the

CGDK eight-point peace proposal. His excellency the vice president also informed the foreign minister of Zaire of the new developments of our Cambodia people's all-round struggle.

Her Excellency Ekila Liyonda reiterated Zaire's support for our Cambodian people's just struggle and expressed her hope for the Cambodian people to regain their national independence as soon as possible.

In the afternoon, His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan met and had a cordial and sincere conversation with His Excellency Suppiah Dhanabalan, minister of foreign affairs of Singapore.

During the meeting, Excellencies Khieu Samphan and Suppiah Dhanabalan reviewed the new developments of the Cambodian people's all-round struggle during the past year and exchanged views on measures to strengthen the current favorable situation.

Later, His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan met with His Excellency Silvino da Luz, minister of foreign affairs of Cape Verde.

His excellency the vice president informed His Excellency Silvino da Luz of the root cause of the Cambodian problem and the favorable development of the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

The meeting proceeded in a most cordial atmosphere. This is the first time that His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan met with his excellency the foreign minister of Cape Verde.

Swaziland, Burkina Faso Express Support

*BK040306 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2315 GMT
3 Oct 87*

[Text] On 22 September in New York, His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan met with His Excellency Sipho Shongwe, minister of health and head of the Swaziland delegation.

During the meeting, His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan briefed his excellency the minister of health of Swaziland on the new developments in Cambodia and thanked the people and government of Swaziland for supporting the Cambodian people's struggle.

His excellency the head of the delegation of Swaziland reassured His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan that Swaziland would continue to support the Cambodian people. He also noted that national reconciliation would be impossible as long as foreign troops still remain in Cambodia.

On the same day, His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan met with His Excellency Leandre Bassolet, minister of external affairs of Burkina Faso. His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan also thanked the people and government of Burkina Faso, particularly His Excellency President Thomas Sankara, for supporting the Cambodian people's struggle. He also briefed his excellency the foreign minister of Burkina Faso on the situation in Cambodia.

His excellency the foreign minister of Burkina Faso said that his country's stand regarding the Cambodian problem was based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty of all countries, large or small, and for all people's right to self-determination.

Vietnamese Execute 70 Cambodians in Phnom Penh

*BK050335 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2315 GMT
4 Oct 87*

["News commentary": "In Phnom Penh's suburb, 70 of our people were arrested and executed following successive grenade attacks in Phnom Penh and the city's suburb"]

[Excerpt] On 16 September, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and great murderers ordered their forces to round up 70 of our people in O Bek Kh'am and Stoeng Meanchey areas, including over 30 Cambodian officials, put them in jail and executed them. The Vietnamese are continuing this operation. [passage omitted]

Laos

Foreign Ministry Supports PRK Statement

*BK021316 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 2 Oct 87*

["Statement of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry Supporting the Statement of the PRK Foreign Affairs Ministry"; issued on 2 October]

[Text] On 28 September 1987, the PRK Foreign Affairs Ministry issued a statement explaining the stance of the PRK Government on its readiness to participate in a meeting of the various factions in Cambodia in accordance with a proposal made by seven prominent Cambodian politicians on 28 August 1987 as well as a proposal made by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on 18 August 1987. The statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry and that made by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk display a constructive attitude on the destiny and future of the Cambodian nation and conform to the strong aspirations of the entire Cambodian people to resolve the Cambodian problem by the Cambodian people themselves without external interference.

The LPDR is of a view that an agreement which will lead to a meeting of various factions in Cambodia is a suitable measure for paving the way for resolving the Cambodian problem through political means. It conforms to an important objective in the implementation of the PRK policy of national reconciliation made known on 27 August 1987. It also conforms to the agreement reached between Vietnam, representing the three Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, representing the ASEAN grouping, in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987.

The LPDR Government welcomes and fully supports the good intentioned agreement and correct stance of the PRK in its attempts to achieve peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia and to contribute to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

PASASON Commentary

*BK021050 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT
2 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 2 (KPL)—*Pasason* today supports in its commentary the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the PRK in connection with the proposed meeting for national reconciliation between different parties in Kampuchea.

The paper welcomes Norodom Sihanouk's Sept 18, 1987 reply to the seven Khmer personalities, in which he said that he himself accepted their proposal "with very great pleasure" and "earnestly" hoped that others would positively respond likewise.

The paper notes the positive response of the ever expanding world public while pointing out that there is still a few who are attempting to oppose this trend—including what was agreed in Ho Chi Minh City between Nguyen Co Thach and Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Those who are against it, says the paper, are doing their best to fan up tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The paper says: in addition that the world public has come to accept the reality in Kampuchea, that is, the many faceted achievements socio-economical and in defence which have been scored by the fraternal Kampuchean people. [Graf as Received]

Pasason's commentary winds up saying that the party, government and people of Laos support the statement issued by the PRK Foreign Ministry on September 28, 1980. We support the correct stance of the PRK Government which is ready to meet with other Khmer factions in order to jointly settle the Kampuchean conflict, for peace and national concord. And in this connection, the Lao side will do all it can to promote the proposed meeting which will serve the interests of peace, security and co-operation in Southeast Asia.

Vientiane-Phnom Penh Air Route Reopens

*BK051130 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT
5 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 5 (KPL)—The air route between the Lao PDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea was reopened at a ceremony held on October 2 at Pochentong Airport in Phnom Penh after a period of suspension because of technical reason.

There will be a flight between the two capital cities on every Friday.

The Lao-Kampuchean air link was officially opened in 1980.

Now, the Lao PDR has air links with three countries: Vientiane-Hanoi, Vientiane-Phnom Penh and Vientiane-Bangkok.

CSSR Cultural Delegation Ends Visit

*BK021145 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT
2 Oct 87*

[Text] Vientiane, October 2 (KPL)—A delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Roman Narozny, deputy-minister for foreign affairs, left here for home on Sept 30 after a friendly visit to Laos on the occasion of the Days of Czechoslovak Culture here.

During its 4-day stay, the delegation paid a courtesy visit to Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the Lao PDR, and president of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, and Khamphai Boupha, acting-minister for foreign affairs.

The delegation, in collaboration with the Lao side, opened a photo exhibition, gave art performances, and visited some places of interest here.

Meeting Held on Improving Army Programming

*BK020854 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[Text] Army newspaper and radio editorial staff held a meeting yesterday morning to review and learn from their past performance and achievements so as to improve Army radio programs to satisfy and attract listeners and to serve as an effective mouthpiece propagating the line and policies of the party and state, thereby fulfilling their duty of mobilizing, organizing, and implementing the line to upgrade and build the armed forces toward modernization.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Brigade General Thonglai Kommasit, member of LPRP Central Committee and first deputy director of the Army General Political Department; Comrade Son Khamvanvongsa, alternate member of LPRP Central Committee and acting

chairman of State Committee for News, Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television; mass media representatives; and men and officers of the Army newspaper and radio staff.

After hearing a report on the traditions and history of army radio and its achievements in over 11 years, those present were allowed to widely contribute their opinions and comments. Comrade Brigade General Thonglai and Comrade Son Khamvanvongsa took turns to address and give instruction to the meeting. They pointed out the important role of the army radio, part of the national radio, and its initiatives in propagating line and policies of the party and state. The two comrades encouraged cadres, writers, radio programmers and sections concerned to pay attention and listen to public opinion so as to determine the preferences of listeners and contribute to the further improvement and enlivening of Army radio programs.

Rice Harvest Shortfall Over 150,000 Tons
BK031124 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT
3 Oct 87

[Text] Vientiane, October 3 (KPL)—"Rice production this year is expected to drop by almost 266,100 [metric] tons compared with 1986, and the country seems to lack 157,326 tons of grain," said Soukaseum Phothisan, head of the Cultivation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, in an interview with KPL correspondent on October 1st.

This shortfall is due to storms, drought and the appearance of insects in the northern and central parts of the country.

According to him in order to solve this problem the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation and Agri-Cooperatives has released a directive to all peasants and cooperative members urging them to better tend the rice-seedlings.

Besides, the ministry plans to double the hectareage of the coming short-term rice cultivation to about 16,000 ha and has procured materials and equipment to materialize the plan.

Philippines

Constables Killed by Suspected Communists
HK030854 Hong Kong AFP in English 0836 GMT
3 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct 3 (AFP)—Suspected communist guerrillas killed two paramilitary constabulary men here Saturday, police said.

Four men opened fire on the constables as they were parking their car in Manila's Santa Mesa District, police said.

They were about to check a tip-off on the transit of arms to the communist New People's Army (NPA) in the neighbourhood when they were shot, police said.

The gunmen took away two automatic rifles and two service pistols from the slain constabulary sergeants, then said "we're strong and you're no match to us" before fleeing, police investigator Patrolman Jack Padilla told *Agence France-Presse*, quoting witnesses.

The attack, if NPA involvement is confirmed, would be its first in Manila since Leandro Alejandro, secretary-general of the left-wing New Nationalist Alliance (Bayan), was shot dead by unknown men in suburban Manila last September 19.

The NPA's Alex Boncayao Brigade, which has taken credit for the murder of 40 policemen and soldiers in the capital this year, had vowed to "respond accordingly" to Mr. Alejandro's murder.

The NPA was blamed for the murder of an air force official's civilian son and a companion in suburban Manila Thursday, but the brigade denied any involvement.

Four soldiers were killed and three others wounded in an NPA ambush late Friday in Pampanga province north of Manila, military spokesmen in provincial capital of San Fernando told reporters.

The soldiers, who were aboard a military jeep, were on their way to set up a checkpoint at a village near Arayat town when they were shot by some 30 guerrillas travelling in the opposite direction, the spokesmen said.

Two civilians were also wounded by the rebels, who were aboard a small bus and a motorcycle, they added.

Seventeen Killed in NPA Ambushes, Clashes
HK050543 Hong Kong AFP in English 0527 GMT
5 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct 5 (AFP)—A total of 17 people have been killed in communist attacks across the Philippines, military spokesmen said here Monday.

A town mayor, eight members of the security forces, five civilians and at least three guerrillas were killed in the attacks over the weekend, the spokesmen said.

Nazario Omandac, mayor of Magpet town in Cotabato province on the southern island of Mindanao, three policemen and three civilians were killed in an ambush Friday by the communist New People's Army (NPA), the military said.

The NPA also struck Friday in Arayat town in Pampanga province north of Manila, killing four paramilitary troopers in a road ambush, the spokesmen said. A civilian was killed in the crossfire.

A policeman, a two-year old child and three NPA's were killed in three separate clashes in the central province of Samar, the military said.

In one of the clashes, a two-year-old boy was shot dead along with an NPA guerrilla who had used him as a shield against pursuing lawmen in Laoang town, the military said.

Benigno on Plans of August Coup Plotters

HK050801 Hong Kong AFP in English 0749 GMT
5 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct 5 (AFP)—Plotters of a military coup bid in August planned to include President Corazon Aquino in a ruling junta along with right-wing opposition leaders, the government's chief spokesman said Monday.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said in a newspaper column that the the junta was to include rightwing opposition leaders Juan Ponce Enrile, Francisco Tatad and Homobono Adaza and "very possibly" Vice President Salvador Laurel, who bolted the cabinet during the post-coup crisis.

The plotters planned to later dump the civilians from the junta until "the real supremo emerges."

Mr. Benigno maintained that there was "no alternative" to Mrs. Aquino, saying a military junta would lead to civil war favoring the left, while the communists for their part could not rule a deeply Roman Catholic nation.

Mr. Benigno made the assertions in the first appearance of a column in *The Manila Chronicle* newspaper reserved for administration officials under a special arrangement with the presidential palace.

Ramos Reveals Military Program of Action

HK040438 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
3 Oct 87 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief said 1,155 NPAs have been killed in clashes with the AFP since last Jan 1.

Ramos said the AFP, the Integrated National Police, and the Civilian Home Defense Force have suffered 864 fatalities in 2,284 encounters, ambushes, raids, "Sparrow Unit" (NPA death squad) assassinations and others since last Jan 1.

He stressed that the AFP's 1987 "Program of Action" and its series of implementing operation plans, instructions, and orders are based on President Aquino's instruction to "draw the sword of war."

She gave the instruction to 400 AFP senior and middle-level commanders and key staff officers during a seminar-workshop at the AFP general headquarters in Camp

Aginaldo, Quezon City, last Feb 11 after the 60-day ceasefire between the government and the communists and the collapse of their peace negotiations.

Ramos said that the President's order gave top priority to the destruction and neutralization of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA with the 1986 policy of reconciliation giving way to a strong anti-communist line.

Ramos lamented that so much Filipino time, energy, goodwill, resources, and potential are wasted in bickering, positioning, and posturing in the political arena.

Coup leaders and plans, Ramos said, continue to be actively encouraged or at least tacitly supported by some.

He said the vital need now is for effective crisis management, damage control, and problem-solving, not inconclusive debate and fault-finding.

Ramos said that the country's total efforts should be directed "toward rebuilding our democracy through good government, instead of tearing it down through sedition, mutiny, and rebellion."

He said that all Filipinos should make it clear that "our people condemn and reject any military takeover."

"Our people," he stressed, "have already made it clear that their paramount desire is for a stable and constitutional democracy as indicated in their ratification of the Constitution."

Ramos said that various rebel leaders, renegades, and adventurists from the ranks of the military do not represent the vast majority of the officers and enlisted men of the AFP.

They don't truly speak for the hundreds of soldiers and their families who were enticed, deceived, and misled into joining them in a violent, destructive, and certainly illegal military action, he added.

On the other hand, Ramos said that the AFP officers and men continue to perform their "missions and tasks—difficult, hazardous, thankless, and unrecognized as these may be—day in and day out, in spite of existing handicaps, current criticisms, and debilitating propaganda against them.

The military men constantly respect the principle of the supremacy of civilian authority over the military, he said. Because of this, he added, they have maintained the moral basis of the AFP as one of the most essential institutions of government.

It is the AFP chief of staff, as the senior responsible and accountable officer and not the Rambo-type pretenders, who speak for them, Ramos said.

He said the "bottom line" of all these are:

"1. The overwhelming majority of our people, our leaders, and the AFP abhor a communist takeover.

"2. The overwhelming majority of our people, our leaders, and the AFP reject and condemn a military takeover or any combination of actions using military means to facilitate a change in government.

"3. The overwhelming majority of our people and our leaders desire order and stability, the attainment of which should be through the constitutional process. Most of us in the AFP share this vision of the future.

"4. Continued instability has derailed our economic recovery, social justice and national development programs, temporarily or at worst permanently, depriving most Filipinos of opportunities for a better life.

"5. The stability and integrity of our country is in grave danger from internal conflict."

Ramos urged that the main problem of maintaining stability and effecting change be in accordance with the "constitutional process, setting aside all personal difference.

"A national strategy integrating executive, legislative, and judicial programs together with corresponding implementing plans and actions down to the grass-roots level must be immediately forged and carried out without delay."

Meetings Set for Local Poll Measures

HK050811 *Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English*
0700 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] The Commission on Elections and the military will hold a series of conferences to pinpoint critical areas in the coming local elections. They are expected to adopt measures and ensure the holding of peaceful and orderly local polls. Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe Jr said the conference has been scheduled soon after it has been definitely established that the local elections will be held on January 18 1988. That date was agreed upon by leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives when they called on President Aquino at Malacanang. January 18 is also the date which members of the poll body asked for before the postponement of the local polls, originally set for November 9 under Executive Order No 270.

Probe Sought Into Laurel, U.S. Links

HK040502 *Quezon City MALAYA in English*
3 Oct 87 pp 1, 2

[By Benjie Guevarra]

[Text] The nationalist bloc in the House of Representatives yesterday sought a congressional probe of the possible links of the country's intelligence officers with

ultra-rightist groups in the United States which they said might be using Vice President Salvador H. Laurel in a plan to overthrow the Aquino government by heightening the "Red scare."

Representatives Bonifacio Gillego (PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (Nation's Strength)], (Sorsogon), and Venancio Garduce (PNB [Partido ng Bayan—People's Party], (Samar), two leading members of the bloc, also pressed for the abolition of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency for alleged gross incompetence and acts inimical to national security.

Gillego and Garduce, two of the 16 congressmen reportedly in the list of communists submitted Monday by Laurel to the Senate, questioned the credibility of the dossier, which also includes unlikely left-leaning suspects such as Minority Floor Leader Rodolfo Albano and Rep. James Chiongbian (Ind., South Cotabato), one of the biggest landlords in Mindanao.

"The NICA [National Intelligence Agency] has outlived its usefulness," said Gillego, a retired army major who used to head the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

He added that intelligence information from government entities should be collated by a small-presidential staff instead of an expensive bureau-size agency like NICA.

Gillego said he checked the veracity of Laurel's list with sources at the NICA and the ISAF [Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces] and found that the dossier does not contain proper and adequate documentation, which is known in the military as "sourcing operational data."

Laurel's NICA list merely contained names under different categories like senators and congressmen with accompanying brief descriptions instead of standard data such as access to information and dates when these were gathered and the circumstances in which they were gathered.

Testifying before the Senate early this week, NICA Director General Rodolfo Canieso said his office had indeed given the list to Laurel but said it was an unofficial one.

Gillego and Garduce did not say if Canieso had links with American right wingers nor did they identify other intelligence officers who may be involved in a plot to topple the government and install a civilian-military junta.

The two congressmen said Laurel, in his apparently determined bid to replace Mrs Aquino, may have unwittingly allowed himself to be used by the rightist group in the intelligence community which leaked the dossier to further polarize the country.

They said it was unlikely that certain intelligence people would illicitly release the document, with its attending national security risk, without any ulterior motive.

They denied being communists but they were only left-leaning and were for drastic changes in the socio-political structure in the country.

Three other bloc members—Reps. Gregorio Andolana, (PNB, North Cotabato), Oscar Rodriguez (PDP-Laban, Pampanga), and William Claver (PDP-Laban, Kalinga Apayao), were also named in the list.

The nationalist bloc is pushing for sweeping agrarian reforms, the outright repudiation of the foreign debt, and the dismantling of the U.S. military bases in the country—three of the major demands of cause-oriented groups which the military calls “communist front” organizations.

Laurel Comments on Communists

HK050313 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] On the issue of communists in the government, Vice President Salvador Laurel yesterday [4 October] accused Malacanang of pressuring retired Major General Rodolfo Canieso to deny the existence of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency's [NICA] dossier on communists in the government. He said Canieso declined his invitation for talks on the document on grounds that Malacanang had placed him in a difficult situation. Laurel also said that Canieso's statement to the Senate Committee on Defense and Human Rights that the document about communists in the government was unofficial and contained discrepancies was merely an attempt to discredit him. The vice president further stressed that if the document was really maliciously fabricated by him, as claimed by Gen Canieso, then that calls for a thorough investigation.

In this regard, Laurel challenged all those on the list of supposed communists and leftists in the Aquino government to submit themselves to investigations by Congress.

Enrile-Laurel Alliance Said Being Discussed

HK050523 Hong Kong AFP in English 0432 GMT
5 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct 5 (AFP)—Opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile indicated on Monday that he was open to joining forces with Vice President Salvador Laurel against the Corazon Aquino administration.

Sources close to both leaders said that their representatives had met to discuss the possibility of an alliance that would also include politicians once identified with deposed president Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr. Enrile, speaking to reporters Monday, said he had not met personally with Mr. Laurel since the vice president quit his cabinet post last month, but broadly hinted that he was open to a coalition.

“We have no alliance,” Mr. Enrile said, but added when asked if there had been talks between the two sides “some people are talking.”

On a possible coalition with Mr. Laurel, he said: “Politics is politics. Everybody talks with one another.”

Earlier, he told a press forum that “in politics, your bedmates to day may be out of the bed tomorrow.” [passage omitted]

The Manila press has been buzzing with speculation of an impending right-wing alliance led by Mr. Laurel and Mr. Enrile, who are considered to be among the frontrunners in the race to succeed Mrs. Aquino.

Mr. Laurel renounced the foreign affairs portfolio last month as Mrs. Aquino reorganized her cabinet in the wake of a bloody military coup attempt, but as vice president, he remains the automatic successor to Mrs. Aquino if she is unable to complete her term, which ends in 1992.

Manuel Malvar, secretary-general of Mr. Laurel's party, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), confirmed Monday that in formal talks had been going on with the Enrile camp.

But he said the talks were only aimed so far at local government polls set for January, and a formal union of forces was not yet on the agenda.

“When you are in politics you consider the element of addition and if these people are willing to support you ... well and good,” he said.

He said Unido had to be “practical,” citing the case of the Ilocos region north of here where Mr. Enrile is the acknowledged political kingpin.

“If Enrile is the regional leader in that area, what is wrong with us backing the candidates of Enrile?” Mr. Malvar said.

“I do not see any conflict in ideology,” he said, adding that “we can probably align ourselves with other political parties which are not leftist.”

He said that Unido was open to joining forces even with politicians from Mr. Marcos's decimated New Society Movement (KBL) party, but flatly ruled out linking up with the left-wing opposition People's Party (PNB).

House Committee Supports Death Penalty

HK040450 Quezon City MALAYA in English
3 Oct 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] The death penalty may soon be imposed again on soldiers and other persons who will be involved in attempts to overthrow the government.

This developed yesterday as the House committee on revision of laws unanimously approved a bill reimposing the death penalty for treason and 10 other heinous crimes.

Sponsored by committee chairman Pablo Garcia (Panaghiusa, Cebu) House Bill No. 295 would declare 11 major crimes as heinous and punishable by capital punishment.

Aside from treason or the attempt by overt acts to overthrow the government, the other crimes which would be punishable by death are murder or rape, committed on the occasion of rebellion, robbery with rape, parricide, hijacking of an airship attended by the death of any crewmember or passenger, piracy where homicide or rape was committed, bombings of public places resulting in death or physical injuries, and the manufacture as well as the sale of prohibited drugs.

Also included are murder, rape, or kidnaping where the victim was tortured, mutilated, or subjected to dehumanizing acts.

Persons implicated in such crimes which were committed before the bill is enacted into law are not covered, Garcia said, because "it is not retroactive."

This means that fugitive Lt. Col. Gregorio Honasan and his rebel troopers who were involved in the failed Aug. 28 coup would not be covered by the measure if it is enacted into law.

The 1987 Constitution, although prohibiting the imposition of "Cruel, degrading, and inhuman punishment," left to Congress "the determination of compelling reasons that may warrant the imposition of the death penalty."

Labor Leaders Plan General Strike Over Pay
HK050327 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Organized labor is set to stage a general strike to press their demand for a P10 across-the-board pay hike. Labor leaders said the endorsement by President Aquino of an P8 minimum wage hike has firmed up plans by labor for a Welgang Bayan [national strike]. Leaders of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines and the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council said they have abandoned plans for a final appeal to the president for an executive order on the wage increase and will take to the streets in pressing their demand. The Kitusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement], which is the most militant labor group, said their P10 wage hike demand (?is nonnegotiable).

Thailand

Cambodia Resolution Submitted for UN Debate
BK0409552 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] The Thai permanent representative to the United Nations, M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi, has officially submitted the ASEAN-sponsored resolution on the Kampuchean situation for debate in the United Nations General Assembly next week. Acting Foreign Ministry spokesman Somphan Kokilanon said the resolution, which has 56 co-sponsors, calls for foreign troops' withdrawal from Kampuchea, and the right to self-determination for the Kampuchean people.

The resolution has been introduced to the United Nations General Assembly every year since 1979 when Vietnam invaded and subsequently occupied Kampuchea. The United Nations General Assembly is scheduled to debate on the resolution either on 13 or 14 October.

According to Mr Somphan, the foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore, which are ASEAN members of the nonaligned group, have already sent a letter to the head of the delegation of nonaligned countries to explain the ASEAN view of the latest developments in the proposed cocktail party.

Foreign Ministry Bars Dalai Lama From Entry
BK050125 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Oct 87 p 1

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry last week instructed the Thai embassies and consulates around the world not to grant an entry visa to Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader, following a report that he is planning to visit Thailand, a Foreign Ministry source told *The Nation* last night.

The source said that the Thai Government would not allow him to visit Thailand for political reasons. The source did not elaborate.

An informed Asian diplomat commented that given the excellent Thai-Chinese relations it would be awkward to let him visit Thailand. "Thailand also recognizes China as a sovereign state. The Dalai Lama's visit can offend the Chinese," the diplomat said.

David Rockefeller yesterday announced that the Rockefeller Brothers Fund (RBF) will meet in Bangkok during Nov 12-14 to mark the 30th anniversary of Magsaysay Awards.

More than 100 persons, including the Dalai Lama of Tibet and Mother Teresa of Calcutta, are among those who have received the awards—called the Nobel prizes of Asia.

The recent clash between Tibetans and Chinese authorities in Lhasa which killed six people and injured at least 19 others has turned the proposed visit to Thailand of Dalai Lama a sensitive issue.

Local peace and Buddhist organizations are also planning to issue an invitation to the Tibetan spiritual leader to visit Thailand as a buddhist to give dharma lectures to the Thai people.

The November meeting in Bangkok will be the first one that trustees of the 47-year-old foundation have held outside New York City. [passage omitted]

PRC's Gu Mu To Pay Visit 9-16 October

BK030954 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese
3 Oct 87 p 4

[Text] Somphan Kokilanon, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, yesterday told reporters that at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, PRC State Councillor Gu Mu and entourage will pay a 1-week visit to Thailand between 9-16 October.

During his visit to Thailand, Gu Mu, who is in charge of economic and national planning affairs, will observe and visit educational, agricultural, investment, and trading businesses.

Gu Mu will call on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry at 1800 on 15 October. The Thai foreign minister will also host a dinner in honor of Gu Mu and his party on the same night.

King Sends Greetings on PRC National Day

BK020953 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Today is the national day of China. His majesty the King has sent the following telegram to the PRC president:

On the occasion of the PRC's national day, I and the Thai people convey sincere congratulations and good wishes for your happiness and for the Chinese people's continued prosperity. I am confident that close friendship and fine cooperation between our two countries will continue to grow for the common benefit of our countries.

Army Chief Chawalit Reschedules Soviet Visit

BK020115 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has tentatively rescheduled his visit to the Soviet Union for October 21-25, an informed source said yesterday.

The source said Gen Chawalit may also visit Britain and Belgium during October 18-20.

Earlier, Gen Chawalit scheduled to visit the Soviet Union during October 7-11. He postponed it because the premier is on an overseas trip and will not be back until October 13.

This will be the first visit of a Thai army chief to the Soviet Union.

Gen Chawalit has recently visited the United States and China.

Crown Prince Cuts Short Japan Visit

BK021300 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] In connection with the Crown Prince cutting short his official visit to Japan, the Foreign Ministry wishes to explain that by 27 September the Crown Prince had completed the official part of his visit, as in the original schedule the period from 28-30 September would have taken him outside Tokyo for a private visit. The Crown Prince had important and extremely pressing work in Bangkok and therefore decided to return to Bangkok immediately after completing the official part of his visit to Japan. For this reason, his return to Bangkok on 28 September did not in any way constitute a cutting short of his official visit to Japan.

On this matter, Samphan Kokilanon, the ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry, in his position as Foreign Ministry spokesman and acting director of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, says:

[Begin Samphan recording] It is a duty of the Foreign Ministry to implement the policy of the Thai Government to maintain Thai-Japanese relations in the interest of Thailand and common interest of Thailand and Japan. More important, the Foreign Ministry adheres to the principle of undertaking every action to uphold and maintain the honor of the Crown Prince. Some inappropriate incidents occurred during the Crown Prince's visit to Japan. While the Crown Prince was still in Japan, (Ichi), the director of the Japanese Protocol Department, who acted as the head of the envoys providing services to the Crown Prince, expressed regret over the incidents. However, the Foreign Ministry feels that the action by the Japanese side was not sufficient. Therefore, yesterday Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan invited the Japanese charge d'affaires ad interim to the Foreign Ministry to express reservations over the inappropriate incidents in Japan. The Japanese charge expressed regrets and agreed to inform the Japanese Government of the matter for consideration. [end recording]

Official Apology Sought

BK030157 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English 3 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday demanded an official apology from the Japanese Government concerning "inappropriate treatment" accorded HRH [His Royal Highness] Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon during his official visit to Japan last week.

Somphan Kokilanon, the ministry's acting spokesman, said Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan on Thursday summoned Shintaro Yamashita, the charge d'affairs of the Japanese Embassy here, to discuss the matter.

The spokesman said the director of the Department of Protocols of the Japanese Foreign ministry had apologized for the "inappropriate incidents" during the Prince's visit "But that was not enough," Somphan said.

They said Yamashita also pledged to report the situation to the Japanese Government.

Somphan did not give details of what the government found to be offensive about the treatment accorded the Prince, who visited Japan on Sept 23-28 to mark the centennial of the diplomatic ties between the two countries. The Prince had originally scheduled an eight-day visit.

The Foreign Ministry on Thursday issued a statement saying that the Crown Prince completed his official royal duties during his trip to Japan. "The last three days, intended to be private visits to the prefectures, were dropped because of important duties waiting in Bangkok."

It denied that the Prince had cut short the official visit.

The Prince visited Japan in his capacity as the representative of HM the King.

Somphan also said that Praphat acted after consulting by telephone with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who was visiting Orlando, Florida and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who was in Washington.

According to the mass-circulation *Thai Rat*, in one of the incidents during the Prince's visit to Japan, the Japanese driver of his motorcade stopped on the side of an expressway to use the bathroom. The allegation and the others were mentioned for two consecutive days in the three different gossip columns of the paper.

In one of the columns, well-known columnist "Typhoon" said the Prince was angered when the Japanese Government scheduled a visit to a temple where Buddhist monks were allowed to have wives and to an export factory.

The columnist said the Prince felt the visit to the export factory may be used to promote the factory.

He said Japanese Ambassador to Thailand Akitane Kiuchi was not at Don Muang Airport to meet the Prince upon his return from Tokyo. Somphan said the ambassador was in Tokyo at the time.

Meanwhile, the *Associated Press* quoted a Japanese Foreign Ministry official as saying in Tokyo that the Prince's driver, a ministry employee, felt ill on the way to a visit to the defence academy in Yokosuka, south of Tokyo, and stopped at a toll gate on a highway to use its bathroom.

After visiting the academy the Prince toured the nearby ancient city of Kamakura without incident, the official said. A different driver accompanied the Prince the following day, he said.

The Prince also showed no displeasure during the visit to Nittaiji Temple in Nagoya where a bronze statue of King Chulalongkon was unveiled, according to the ministry official.

He said that the Prince did not visit any factories during his stay in Japan.

Scouts, Unionists Protest

BK040230 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English 4 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] About 150 village scouts and 40 unionists rallied in front of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok yesterday to protest "improper treatment" of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon during his visit to Japan last week.

The protesters, led by Ekkachai Howang, chairman of the Bang Khan village scout movement, placed two black wreaths in front of the embassy on New Phetburi Road and distributed copies of an open letter denouncing the alleged improper treatment.

"We, the Village Scouts, who uphold the three institutions of the nation, religion and the monarchy, feel that the behavior demonstrated by an ally toward a member of the Royal Family held in high respect by the Thai people is outrageously arrogant amounting to an insult to the Thai people.

"Worse yet, when there was a protest against these incidents, the Japanese Government said only that it regretted the incident without making a formal apology," the letter said.

The scouts also called on the Government to review its relations with Tokyo if there is no official apology from the Japanese Government.

Later, some 40 members of the Navykit Transport Labour Union placed a wreath in front of the embassy to express their displeasure with Japan's treatment of the Crown Prince.

CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Arrives
BK041305 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban arrived today for a visit to Thailand as guest of the Commerce Ministry from 4-7 October for discussions on trade cooperation. The CSSR minister will call on Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, Industry Minister Pramuan Saphawasu, and Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpapha who is the acting foreign minister.

Foreign Ministry on Assistance to Laos
BK040924 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reports that in response to the appeal by the Lao Government for a further exemption from payment of the Colombo Plan membership for the 1987-88 fiscal year following its exemption during the 2 previous years due to financial difficulties in the country, Thailand has taken the request into consideration. Thailand realizes that Laos is having financial problems. Moreover, Laos this year is faced with the problem of drought resulting in a reduced rice harvest. Laos will thus need money for importing rice for consumption. Therefore, Thailand is of the view that the Lao Government should be given an exemption from payment of the membership fee for the Colombo Plan as requested.

Thailand meanwhile supports Laos's participation in the Colombo Plan as this will promote relations and cooperation between Thailand and Laos.

The Foreign Ministry also reports that the Thai Government has agreed to donate 172 metric tons of 25% white rice to the 1987 World Food Program under the FAO. The World Food Program will send the rice donated by Thailand to the LPDR. The Thai Government has also pledged assistance in shipping the donated rice to Laos as soon as possible.

Former Supreme Commander Athit Interviewed
BK040252 Bangkok THE NATION in English
4 Oct 87 p 9

[Text] Though former supreme commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is reluctant to discuss his political aspirations, he certainly believes that his political future is not over yet. In an interview with *The Nation* this week, Athit discussed three possibilities of his returning to "serve the country."

The First Possibility [subhead]

The first possibility is a direct approach from the premier.

When Athit returned from a five-month visit to the US in Sept 21, he told a press conference at Don Muang Airport that he was on good terms with the premier and he intended to visit with him whenever the premier had time to see him.

Athit called on Premier General Prem Tinsulanon at his Sisao residence early last Tuesday before the premier left for a visit to Greece. Athit described the visit as a "courtesy call" in which he and the premier merely asked after each other in a polite conversation on health and well-being. "We didn't talk about politics or anything of that nature," Athit added.

Athit told *The Nation* that he had no political motive in his return to Thailand. "I certainly don't entertain any political ambitions," he said.

"But since I'm here, I cannot remain idle. I will do what I can to make myself useful to society.

"If the government leader is interested in recruiting me for any job, I'll certainly consider his proposal.

"So far, I haven't received any offer from him (the premier)," Athit said.

"But I didn't ask for any political favour either. I'm not the kind of person who would ask for help or favour."

By popular Demand? [subhead]

Another possibility for him to return to political life is through a popular demand on the government.

Athit was powerful during his days when he held two concurrent posts of supreme commander and army commander. He did have a large number of followers, especially in some slums and in rural communities. A public opinion survey in March by the Social Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University found that Athit was the second most popular choice after Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang as the next premier.

However, Athit was pushed into political oblivion after the premier relieved him of his post as the army commander and filled the post with Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut in May 1986 amid rumours of a planned coup attempt by Athit's followers.

Commenting on his popularity, Athit said he does not think the people will make such a demand on the premier to invite him to join the Cabinet. "The people are not that well organized to do something like that," Athit said.

"They may ask their MPs to urge the premier to do something," Athit added. But he indicated that he does not expect to see a large number of MPs urging the premier to recruit him.

The Third Possibility [subhead]

The third possibility for Athit to return to politics is through an election.

Athit said that if he runs in an election, he will choose a constituency in which voters are alert and well-informed. He does not want to run in a "safe seat" like some party leaders used to do to get elected.

There were reports that Athit might join either the Muan Chon Party in the Opposition or the Ratsadon Party in the government coalition. But Athit dismissed them as groundless. "I've never been approached by either party," he said.

He also said he has no plan to form his own party. "If I want to run in an election, I'll have to join a party," he said.

If the Prem government lasts until the end of its four-year term, the next general election will be held in late 1990. Before that time, there may be by-elections along the way.

However, there is no guarantee that Athit could easily win in a by-election anywhere because government parties are determined to acquire more seats in the House at any cost. The by-elections in Yasothon and Surin clearly showed the government determination.

Cooperation for Stability [subhead]

When asked if he has any advice for the government, Athit said the government must try to get cooperation from everyone and every party concerned in bringing about political stability. "Political stability is the key to economic prosperity," Athit noted.

"Foreign investors always look at this key point," Athit said, "if there is political stability, they will invest more."

"I believe the government realizes the importance of political stability and it is trying to forge political stability," he added.

In 1986, there were talks about appointing Athit to the post of defence minister after his retirement from the army in October 1986.

Co-opting Athit into the Cabinet is certainly one possible option for the premier to strengthen his political base. But where to put him and what his role shall be are tough questions.

Village Razed To Drive Out Hilltribes

BK040236 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Chiang Rai—Defence volunteers torched two Akka villages near the Burmese border late last month in what was seen as a last-ditch effort to drive illegal hilltribes from Thai soil.

Government Aram Iam-arun denied he had ordered the volunteers to burn down the Akka villages and said the authorities had no policy to be heavy-handed.

Akka village headman Lao Yi sae Tu, of Ban mae Mon, told the *Bangkok Post* on Friday about 40 defence volunteers arrived in Mae Chan District community on September 29 and ordered the inhabitants to pack up and go.

Mr Lao Yi said no tribesmen showed up because they were afraid of being captured by the volunteers.

The volunteers then set fire to one house after another, forcing the frightened Akka to flee.

Rice barns, crops and 34 thatched houses were razed, leaving 300 people homeless, said Mr Lao Yi, who accused the volunteers of herding away the villagers' cattle and poultry.

The headman said he did not understand why the volunteers had to burn down their property since most of the villagers were born in Thailand.

The villagers earlier fled nearby Mae Salong, where they had lived for about six years, because of frequent clashes between drug-trafficking minority groups and a scarcity of farm land.

Mr Lao Yi said they thought Ban Mae Mon was more secure.

Only Akka villages had been burned down in the campaign against illegal immigrants, said Mr Lao Yi, citing a community in Ban Pa Miang Mae Pung in which about 40 houses were destroyed.

"I've never seen such a brutal action since we lived here," said Lao Yi, recalling the visit of an assistant district officer last year who told the villagers to stop growing opium, keep their houses clean and defend the country.

Public welfare officials also visited the village last year and helped build a tap water project.

While some of his men grew opium poppies last year, the crop was destroyed by officials, said Mr Lao Yi, who suspected the incident promoted authorities to send in the volunteers.

Mr Lao Yi said he was saddened by the volunteers' action.

"If the officials want us to leave Thailand, they should at least allow us to harvest our crops first."

Other villagers said they lost more than 110,000 baht in cash and ornaments in the fires, and they did not know where they could go now.

The headman said his people would remain in the village and collect whatever was left of their crops before moving on, and they might send a petition to the governor.

Governor Aram said he ordered the volunteers to push the tribesmen back into Burma.

The Government, he said, last month set aside a budget for his province to repatriate hilltribe people from 13 villages in Mae Chan District to Burma.

So far, more than 1,500 have been pushed back, he said.

Vietnam

NHAN DAN Criticizes Reagan Address at UN
BK031540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 28 Sep 87

[NHAN DAN 28 September commentary by Le Ba Thuyen: "Reagan's Erroneous Arguments"]

[Text] Speaking at the 21 September session of the 42d UN General Assembly, U.S. President Reagan tried hard to extol the U.S. viewpoints on the future of the world and on the so-called undertaking to seek peace along diplomatic channels. The first impression felt by observers is that the U.S. president did not put forth any new, constructive initiatives to contribute to resolving burning issues in the world. Reagan boasted that based on the U.S. proposals and owing to the strength and unity of NATO, the Soviet Union and the United States had reached an agreement on signing a treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and tactical combat missiles. The truth, which he deliberately avoided talking about, is that the USSR-U.S. agreement on INF and cruise missiles was possible only to the Soviet Union's goodwill peace proposals with the famous global double zero solution; and the talks on intermediate-range missiles had to drag on for the past 7 years chiefly due to nothing other than the difficulties and obstacles caused by the United States.

It must be stressed that about the issue of war and peace—the most important issue that draws special attention from all nations and the absolute majority of UN member countries—Reagan did not make any reference whatsoever to the historic initiative of the Soviet Union to eliminate nuclear weapons and other mass extermination weapons by the year 2000 as well as to the latter's proposal for preventing the militarization of space. So far, the Washington administration has adamantly clung to its Star Wars and other highly dangerous programs. Its all-out arms race, its intensive modernization of nuclear and conventional forces, its continued development of the SDI program, and the U.S. Congress' preparation to pass a huge military budget for this next fiscal year show that the Reagan administration persistently adheres to its outmoded political thinking and

plots to drive mankind to the brink of a nuclear holocaust. This heralds Washington's negative attitude toward the initiatives for peace and disarmament, including the establishment of a comprehensive international security system proposed by the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and member countries of the Nonaligned Movement at this 42d Session of the UN General Assembly.

On regional issues, Reagan once again distorted the nature of the situation in the current hot beds of the world and sought ways to counterattack the forces of revolution, independence, peace, and progress in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and even in the East European socialist countries. He claimed that the issue of freedom in Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Eastern Europe is not an internal issue but freedom in support of peace; and contended that the seeking of peace should serve the just cause of freedom. Reagan exaggerated the nature of the sociopolitical situation in the East European socialist countries and independent countries that opt for advancing to socialism, and took advantage of the banner of the struggle for peace to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

What right does Reagan have to demand that independent and sovereign Nicaragua effect a truly free democratic system composing of all elements in a constitutional manner while this issue rests with the competence of the people and the people's administration in Nicaragua? What right does he have to make similar demands when talking about Afghanistan and Cambodia? Obviously, the U.S. president scathingly attacks independent countries that choose to advance to socialism because these countries are targets of the new global doctrine which is also known as the Reagan doctrine—a doctrine that advocates counterattacks by all means, threats, provocations, encirclement, subversive activities, and the use of armed rebels to cause low-intensity conflicts in an attempt to regain lost positions, undermine the movement for liberation and national independence, and check the trend to advance toward socialism. This explains why in past years and at present, Washington, acting hand in glove with international reactionary forces, has created the Afghan and Cambodian issues and fiercely counterattacked and fanned up armed conflicts against the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, and some other countries.

On the Persian Gulf, Reagan acted as if he were concerned about the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution calling on Iran and Iraq to observe a cease-fire while Washington has been trying by every means to encourage the continuation of that conflict so it can fish in troubled waters and have an excuse to increase the very dangerous U.S. military presence in that burning region of the world. Was it a coincidence that on 21 September, U.S. helicopters attacked and set ablaze an Iranian vessel in the Persian Gulf on the very day the U.S. President was scheduled to speak at the UN

General Assembly or was it a calculated act? The U.S. President's declaration to prevent any hostile country from claiming domination over that region clearly reveals Washington's desire to seize control of the gulf and turn it into a dangerously volatile region.

To justify his erroneous acts Reagan deliberately distorted the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and demanded that the latter respect the freedom and independence of other nations. However, it is clearly seen by public opinion that this is merely a not so good provocation.

The views put forth this time by Reagan at the UN General Assembly obviously fall far too short of the important things which people are expecting. All nations are aware ever more clearly that there is only one correct path—that is, only by resolutely struggling for peace and disarmament and effecting a policy of peaceful coexistence and the right to self-determination of nations through peaceful negotiations based on the principle of equality can UN member countries make effective contributions to the settlement of burning international issues and ensure peace, independence, democracy, and social progress.

U.S. Decision on Japan Trade Criticized
BK040700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
14300 GMT 3 Oct 87

[2 October QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary:
"Shortsighted Behavior"]

[Text] On 29 September the U.S. Senate adopted a resolution demanding that the Tokyo administration force Japanese corporations to terminate their economic ties with Vietnam because of—according to the familiar allegations by Washington—Hanoi's continued Hanoi occupation of Cambodia.

First, this is gross interference in other countries' affairs. It is totally inconsistent with the general trend of our times, which is to promote dialogue, peaceful coexistence, and increased economic relations between countries having different political and social systems on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

No one can deny that in the world today many countries and groupings of countries, although having political differences and disagreements, still maintain economic relations with one another. This is a demand and also an objective requirement of the economy of each country or of each grouping of countries. One can see that economic relations between East European socialist countries and EEC or ASEAN countries and between the Soviet Union and the United States have been and are developing in a way beneficial to both sides. Obviously, given the facts of life and the genuine interests of various countries, it is all the more impossible to recognize the policy of violence, including economic violence, in international relations.

Vietnam has economic relations with many countries in the world, many of them outside the socialist community. Vietnam supports the continued development and broadening of economic ties with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit without distinction of social regime and political viewpoints.

Over the past few years, imperialist and reactionary forces have colluded with one another in implementing a policy of economic blockade in an attempt to bleed Vietnam white with the primary purpose of forcing Vietnam to renounce its correct and just stand of helping the Cambodian people build and defend their homeland. Facts show that their perfidious schemes have failed. Despite countless difficulties and obstacles, Vietnam has still not become an enclave, as desired by the enemy, and has been able to develop and expand its international economic relations with many countries. The public at large and the business circles in various countries are demanding that their governments renounce their policy of economic blockade against Vietnam and to increase trade relations with Vietnam and with the other Indo-chinese countries for the genuine benefit of their peoples.

One cannot help asking: Could it be that by protesting against a number of Japanese corporations' economic relations with Vietnam, certain forces in the United States are attempting to launch a new economic blockade campaign against Vietnam? This gross action by Washington toward Tokyo is a new and undeniable piece of evidence about the obstinate furtherance of their hostile policy against Vietnam and their deliberate efforts to impede the normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States. This policy has faced strong criticism from the public at large, including the American political leaders.

In the present international situation, tying political differences with economic relations and using economic bait as an instrument of political pressure are acts of shortsighted and outmoded behavior. The above-mentioned act of the U.S. Senate can only impede the dialogue to solve the remaining issues between Vietnam and the United States. It should also be pointed out here that this action is totally worthless in the quest for a political solution to the Cambodian issue as well as for peace, security, and stability in the Southeast Asia region.

Establishing contacts, achieving dialogue, and promoting cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit have become the most correct and appropriate mode in current international economic relations and are increasingly becoming an irresistible trend.

Those responsible people in Washington should change their shortsighted behavior.

Report on Indonesia's Mokhtar UN Speech
OW030805 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 3—*Nhan Dan* today publishes excerpts from the address of Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja to the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 25.

The paper quotes the Indonesian minister as saying:

In the Southeast Asian region, the conflict in Kampuchea remains unsolved and it is the sole big obstacle to stable peace, reconciliation and common prosperity in the region. Though hopes continue for a development in the direction of a correct and all-round solution through dialogue and negotiation, the just and profound aspiration of the Kampuchean people for an end to the interference of foreign countries and the presence of foreign forces in their country and for the right to self-determination, peace and national reconciliation, has not materialized.

Our government clearly understands the complexities and dangers of a prolonged impasse in the settlement of this tragic conflict, a conflict which runs counter to the interests of all concerned parties. Therefore, last July, Indonesia, representing the ASEAN countries came to an agreement with Vietnam on the convening of an informal meeting on the basis of equality, without preconditions or political labels among all political parties of the Kampuchean people and at a later stage, Vietnam and other concerned countries will be invited to participate.

We sincerely believe that this two-stage and informal meeting will be a useful instrument for breaking the impasse and preparing for substantial negotiations aimed at reaching a solution to the Kampuchean issue in all its complex aspects.

We regret to day that this agreement has subsequently been interpreted with different contents by some directly concerned parties. However, together with some other countries of ASEAN, Indonesia is ready, together with Vietnam, to participate in the searching for a political solution conducive to the restoration of a really independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea which at the same time would ensure the legitimate interest of all countries in the region to live in peace with one another, without pressure and interference from outside.

Observers for PRK Troop Pullout Welcomed
BK031032 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Vietnam and the PRK will invite foreign observers to witness the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea in the last quarter of this year. In an interview with *Vietnam News Agency* on Saturday [3 October], the spokesman for the Vietnamese

Foreign Ministry said: The invitation of foreign observers was suggested by Indonesia Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at a meeting in Ho Chi Minh City in July. This suggestion was warmly welcomed by the three Indochinese countries.

The spokesman said: Those countries concerned with the search for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia will be invited. The PRK, he added, will invite some countries which have recognized the PRK. Vietnam will invite some countries having no diplomatic relations with the PRK.

However, according to the spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, the sending of representatives to observe the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers does not mean recognition of the PRK. On the question of whether the sending of observers from countries having no diplomatic relations will bring political problems, the spokesman recalled that the International Committee for Control and Supervision of the 1954 Geneva Agreement in Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and another similar international committee set up under the 1973 Paris Agreement included member countries which did or did not recognize one side or the other. The spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry also emphasized that in the last few years the fact that the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea Hun Sen or Mr Sihanouk visited or held talks with government of some western and nonaligned countries which have not yet recognized any side of Kampuchea does not affect their nonrecognition of any side.

NHAN DAN Hails New Soviet Peace Initiative
OW041029 Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 4—"The proposals put forth by Soviet party general secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Murmansk on Oct.1 reflect the Soviet Union's new thinking on international affairs, and its good will for peace and deep concern for different regions in the world," says the national daily *Nhan Dan* today in a commentary acclaiming the new Soviet initiatives aimed at making "the North-Pole a pole of peace".

After reacting the United States' sinister schemes to involve Norway, Denmark and Iceland in NATO so as to set up in northern Europe its military bases to encircle and threaten the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries, the paper brings out the Soviet Union's determination to defend the legitimate rights of the socialist countries and its tireless efforts in the struggle for peace and security in Europe and the world as a whole.

Nhan Dan says that the new Soviet proposals are aimed at "scaling down military activities and limiting naval and air operations of both Warsaw Treaty and NATO member countries in such important sea areas as the Baltic Sea, the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea and the Greenland Sea". It notes:

"Along with the current process of implementing the Soviet Union's global double zero proposal, the Soviet efforts to make northern Europe and the North Pole into peaceful zones free from nuclear weapons and build in middle Europe a corridor without nuclear and chemical weapons will be an important step toward building a nuclear-free Europe."

"Such efforts are compliant with the deep aspiration of all nations and will constitute a great contribution to strengthening mutual trust and promoting the world struggle for peace and security," the paper stresses.

Bulgaria Friendship Group Marks Anniversary

OW012356 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 1—The Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association (VBFA) met here today on the occasion of its 5th founding anniversary (Oct 1).

Present were Do Van Tai, member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and deputy head of the International Department of the party Central Committee; Prof. Vu Khieu, vice chairman of the Commission for Social Sciences and vice president of the host association; and others.

Ambassador G.T. Vasev and staff members of the Bulgarian Embassy in Vietnam attended.

Addressing the participants, Prof. Vu Khieu and Ambassador G.T. Vasev highly valued the diversified activities of the association over the past five years and expressed their hopes for the association's broader activities in the coming years to contribute to strengthening the time-honoured friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Relocation of Reeducation Camps Planned

BK021020 Hong Kong AFP in English 0956 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Oct 2 (AFP)—Vietnam will continue to free prisoners from re-education camps so it can close down camps in the north and move all detainees to the south, a well-informed vietnamese source said here.

Some 2,500 detainees were freed from re-education camps to mark Vietnam's national day on September 2. Among them were 480 civilians and military men who had links with the former South Vietnamese regime and who were arrested after the fall of Saigon in 1975, officials said.

But there remain about 1,000 former South Vietnamese collaborators held in re-education camps, an official Vietnamese source said.

No figure has been given for other categories of prisoners, most of whom have been accused of common-law crimes or who were arrested after 1975 for "counterrevolutionary activities."

Former South Vietnamese officers released September 2 said about a third of all alleged political detainees had been freed from camps nationwide.

Former South Vietnamese Vice Premier and Defence Minister Nguyen H Co told *Agence France-Presse* that the director of Nam Ha camp where he was held, southeast of Hanoi, had said prisoners would continue to be released until Tet, the Vietnamese lunar new year in February.

The Archbishop of Ho Chi Minh City, Monsignor Nguyen Van Binh, said "large number" of about 100 military chaplains still detained would be freed next.

Seven catholic priests have already benefited from the recent amnesty.

"The families of the chaplains interned in the north of Vietnam have received optimistic news.... I do not believe all the priests will be freed—but a large number, yes," Msgr Binh said.

Asked about the fate of Bishop Nguyen Van Thuan, arrested in April 1975 when North Vietnamese troops arrived in Saigon, the archbishop said he was out of prison but under house arrest in Hanoi.

"We never knew the reasons for his arrest. Msgr Thuan had said nothing against the communist regime," Msgr Binh said.

Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman Trinh Xuan Lang said Thursday the prisoner release programme would continue.

"We are continuing to examine the prisoners case by case and it is the State Council that will decide the date of the next releases," he said.

No figures have been given on the number of re-education camps in Vietnam.

Junior officers and low-ranking officials with the Saigon regime are interned in camps in the south, notably Gia Ray, near Xuan Loc northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, and Quang Trung, in the city's suburbs.

Top-ranking officials, ministers and senior officers were sent to camps in the north and centre of Vietnam such as Nam Ha, Ha Tay, Yen Bai and Thanh Lam.

Three ministers, eight generals and several colonels were released the September amnesty and have returned to Ho Chi Minh City in the last few days.

Do Muoi Writes on Party Purity, Military

Part 1 of Article

BK020855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 30 Sep 87

[“First part” of article by Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, published in the October 1987 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN: “Heighten the Quality of Cadres and Party Members, Preserve the Purity and Enhance the Militant Strength of the Party”]

[Text] The quality of cadres and party members is a decisive factor in the party's quality and strength and directly influences the masses' relations with and confidence in the party. Throughout his life, while carrying out revolutionary activities, Uncle Ho always devoted himself to cultivating the quality and virtues of cadres and party members, considering virtues as the roots of revolutionaries. Uncle Ho himself set an unsurpassed shining example of revolutionary virtues. Before leaving us forever, he once again advised: Ours is a ruling party; therefore, each party member and cadre must be truly imbued with revolutionary ethics, truly industrious, thrifty, honest, and impartial. We must keep our party really pure, and we must be worthy of being the leaders and utterly faithful servants of the people.

Painstakingly educated and trained by Uncle Ho and our party and benefiting from their own constant self-improvement efforts in their daily struggle, the overwhelming majority of cadres and party members have clearly shown their political reliability and their loyalty to the party, the fatherland, and socialism; displayed pure qualities; adopted healthy lifestyles; and remained united with the working class and the people. Thanks to this, our party has enjoyed considerable prestige among the people, has won their confidence and support, and has led them in achieving many great and glorious victories.

In the present conditions, when the country still faces numerous difficulties and society is still strewn with negative practices, the majority of cadres and party members continue to maintain their confidence in the party's leadership; have consciously preserved their qualities and virtues, their militancy, and their sense of responsibility; have stoically endured difficulties and looked for ways to overcome them; have lived honest lives; and have satisfactorily fulfilled their tasks in production, combat, and official work. It can be said that goodness—quality and virtue—is still the fundamental aspect and basic character of our contingent of cadres and party members. This is a positive factor ensuring our party's leading role. This character originates from the fine traditions of the nation, the party's ideological education and organizational work, Marxist-Leninist consciousness and patriotism, and the self-improvement efforts of cadres and party members. This is a cause for pride that should be affirmed and developed.

However, in recent years, under new historical circumstances and in the face of new fierce trials, not a few cadres and party members have failed to preserve their revolutionary qualities and have proven unworthy of their party member title. Negative phenomena within the party and state machinery and in society have tended to increase and have become increasingly serious. Although our party and state have done no small amount of work in the struggle against negativism, have applied numerous measures in different forms to educate and enhance the quality of cadres and party members—such as the movements to improve party members' quality, expell unqualified people from the party, issue party membership cards, and make self-criticism and criticism in accordance with Directive No 79 of the party Central Committee Secretariat—have disciplined many cadres and party members, and have expelled hundreds of thousands of people from the party, in the main they have still not yet been able to stop negative phenomena in the party and to enhance party members' quality. At present, in the party there still remain not a few party members whose quality has declined, in the state machinery there are still many corrupt people, and in society there are still many negative phenomena. This is an abnormal thing.

The common manifestations of the current negative phenomena are:

—Decline of militancy and revolutionary zeal, lessening of the sense of responsibility, conservatism, sluggishness, poor sense of organization and discipline, acting at variance with official positions and policies, and violations of party and state order and discipline;

—Negative attitude in labor and combat, little zeal and laziness in labor and official work, careless and slipshod work, and refusal to live on one's labor and earning a living through unlawful means instead; and

—Negative attitude toward socialist property which consists of not only a failure to respect and protect it, thus causing considerable waste and losses, but also of a seeking for all ways to steal state and collective property; failure to distribute goods according to socialist principles; failure to ensure social justice; enjoying material conditions not created by one's own labor; abusing one's power to confer special privileges on oneself; indulging in feasting; and unlawfully giving and accepting gifts.

Theft of public property is the most serious negative phenomenon. Smuggling, speculation, and bribery develop at quite an alarming rate. Bureaucratism, arrogance, and bullying of the masses and violations of their right of mastery are quite serious. Superstition and debauched living patterned after feudalism, capitalism, and neocolonialism are also prevalent.

All these negative phenomena are developing on a large-scale basis and in some areas, they have become commonly practiced behavior even for party organizations

and state agencies and all sectors, localities, and organs. They go hand in hand with social vices and are providing a ground for the latter to flourish.

Negativism has become a very serious social and political issue. In many instances, the regular measures adopted by the proletarian dictatorship have failed to curb it. Realities indicate that negative phenomena have no opponents and aim their spearheads at all of us, no matter what positions we may hold. If we are not tough enough, we will fall into their hands. There are cases in which high-ranking cadres and veteran party members were gunned down by sugar-coated bullets. Some of the cases are very heartbreaking ones. It can be said that the losses we have sustained in the past 10 years far exceed what we experienced during our war resistance against the aggressor enemy.

It is necessary to fully realize the seriousness and great consequences of negative phenomena. The current campaign to enhance the militant strength of party organizations and the state machinery must necessarily include the struggle against negativism, which constitutes a burning battlefield and an integral part of our common struggle. The reason is that, at present, negativism has become a major obstacle to the implementation of the party's leadership. Not only have negative phenomena caused major losses to the property of the state and collectives and eroded revolutionary ethics, but they have also corrupted many cadres and party members, limited the militant strength of party organizations and the strength of the state machinery, reduced the masses's trust in the party and the good nature of our regime, and seriously affected the relationship between our party and state and the people. This is one of the reasons why our party's leadership is not on a par with the revolutionary tasks. Negativism has stood in the way of the renovation undertaking, including renovation of thinking, workstyles, and cadre organization, and has tied our party to sluggishness, conservatism, and the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies.

The objective causes of all these negative phenomena lie in the fact that our country is in the first stage of the transitional period, we have not completed reforming the old economic system, exploiting economic components still exist, remnants of the old ideology and lifestyles are still rampant, and the enemy's schemes of sabotage are very insidious.

As far as the subjective causes are concerned, we have displayed shortcomings in socioeconomic policies and lines, economic management, management of cadres, social control, and guidance over work implementation. Many party committee echelons have belittled the efforts to educate cadres and party members in the areas of communist ideals and revolutionary ethics, shown one-sidedness when it comes to capabilities and use of material incentives, and believed that violations of

moral values could be dealt with through meetings and counsel. As a result, they have failed to promptly and resolutely take preventive action.

Management and evaluation of cadres and party members, especially those holding important positions, has been lax. No strict and fair disciplinary measures have been adopted, and only light action has been taken against leading cadres. No due respect has been shown to the law of the proletarian dictatorship state. A number of higher-ranking cadres have failed to set good examples, especially when it comes to quality and life style, and have not matched words with deeds. Many deviant and degenerate elements have taken advantage of loopholes in our management system to make profits. They have corrupted many cadres, party members, and state employees and condoned, abetted, or colluded with hoarders, speculators, smugglers, and other bad elements in stealing state property and disrupting our organizations from within.

The sixth party congress severely criticized these negative phenomena, clearly analyzed their causes, and decided to launch a campaign to purify the party and state machinery and to promote healthy social relations. The congress stressed: In conjunction with raising the capabilities and improving the bearing of cadres and party members, we must effect a vigorous change in cultivating and enhancing their revolutionary qualities. Enhancing the revolutionary qualities of cadres, party members, and the people is a pressing requirement and a main task of ideological work.

Implementing the sixth party congress's decision, the party Central Committee Political Bureau recently issued a resolution on launching a campaign to purify and enhance the militant strength of party organizations, to purify and enhance the managerial efficiency of the state machinery, to push back and abolish negative phenomena, to promote healthy social relations, and to realize social justice.

This is a major campaign aimed at further raising the revolutionary qualities of cadres, party members, and the people; struggling against, preventing, and pushing back negative phenomena; and purging and punishing degenerate and deviant people within the party and state organs and those who earn their living through illegal means in society, thereby contributing to purifying the party and state machinery, restoring order and discipline in society, and creating decisive conditions for successfully implementing the tasks set forth by the sixth party congress.

Enhancing party members' quality and preserving the party's quality are a basic and vital objective of the campaign to purify the party and state machinery and to promote healthy social relations. This is truly an arduous and complex revolutionary struggle in the domains of ideology, organization, and workstyle and methods, a struggle between renovation along the line charted by the

sixth party congress and conservatism and sluggishness, between the socialist business and accounting system and bureaucratism and state subsidies.

Closely related to the struggle between the two roads and the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, it requires the application of a combination of numerous positive and uniform measures in the educational, administrative, economic, organizational, and control fields and calls for close coordination with the efforts to implement the resolution of the sixth party congress and other resolutions of the party Central Committee. Party committees and administrative organs at all levels should firmly grasp the requirements, objectives, guidelines, measures, and steps laid down by the Political Bureau to guide the implementation of this important campaign in a truly satisfactory fashion.

Conclusion of Article

BK021251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 1 Oct 87

["Remainder" of article by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member and party Central Committee secretary, published in the October 1987 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN: "Heighten the Quality of Cadres and Party Members, Preserve the Purity and Enhance the Militant Strength of the Party"]

[Text] Improving party members' quality and preserving the party's purity is a fundamental and central goal of the campaign to purify the party and the state apparatus and ameliorate social relations. Truly, this is a revolutionary struggle replete with difficulties, hardship, and complexity as regards ideology, organization, conduct, and work style—a struggle between renovation along the line charted by the sixth party congress and conservatism and sluggishness as well as between socialist business accounting and bureaucratism and state subsidization. It is closely related to the struggle between the two roads and the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. It calls for the integrated application of numerous positive and uniform measures in the fields of education, administration, economy, organization, and control, and is closely linked to the efforts to implement the sixth party congress resolution and the various party Central Committee resolutions.

Party committee echelons and administrative organs should firmly grasp the requirements, objectives, guidelines, measures, and procedures established by the Political Bureau, and provide guidance to ensure that this important campaign will be carried out in a truly satisfactory manner. In particular, attention must be given to the following basic issues:

1. We must fully realize the important significance and pressing requirements of the task to foster and forge the revolutionary quality of cadres and party members, and deeply incorporate the fostering of party members' quality in all of our activities. The ethical quality of party

members must be manifested by their working class stand; by their steadfastness in the struggle between the two roads, between ourselves and the enemy, and between the healthy and the corrupt; by the spirit of one for all; by their confidence in the people's strength; by leading a life true to ideals; and by living on their own labor. By their leadership of efforts to organize the implementation of political tasks in conjunction with other campaigns, all echelons and sectors should devise plans and measures designed to intensively foster the revolutionary quality of cadres and party members; regularly control and closely supervise party members in all respects, especially as concerns their quality and lifestyle; and require that all party members, including those who are leading cadres, constantly study to enhance their revolutionary ethics, follow the exemplary virtues of Uncle Ho, combat individualism, and preserve and uphold their title as communists.

This campaign is linked very closely to the process of thoroughly understanding and implementing the sixth party congress resolution and the various resolutions of the party Central Committee as it supports the implementation of the congress resolution. Striving to implement the congress resolution satisfactorily constitutes a necessary condition for curbing and repelling negativism and ensuring the results of the campaign. Therefore, in their work programs, party committee echelons must discuss and decide on matters concerning the fostering of party members' quality and on measures for generating broad public support for and appreciation of good deeds and good individuals and units. At the same time, they must strongly denounce and struggle against all manifestations of negativism, especially irresponsibility, corruption, theft of public property, bribery, speculation and smuggling, prerogatives and privileges, and persecution and oppression of the masses.

Ethical quality must naturally have a certain economic basis. As we will soon strive to realize the targets of socioeconomic development, great attention should be given to stabilizing the livelihood of cadres and party members. Difficulties in life have made many cadres and party members feel ill at ease in their work and, at the same time, have provided loopholes for degenerate and deviant elements to capitalize on and corrupt honest cadres and party members.

However, great attention must also be attached to the strength of the ethical factor without which, as Lenin put it, we cannot talk about any step of revolutionary change. The ethical prestige of the ruling party must hold a dominating role in the spiritual life of society. Marxism-Leninism must serve as a scientific foundation d'être of our society. The party must become the intellect, honor, and conscience of our times. We must oppose the view that slights the strength of ethics and lowers the requirements and criteria of party members. While the economy and life are fraught with difficulties and social negativism is on the rise, it is all the more necessary to stress the forging of ethical quality. A contingent of pure cadres

and party members serves as the mainstay of the struggle to drive back the manifestations of social negativism. To strongly emphasize economic interests is not meant to separate economic interests and efficiency from the issue of ethics, which would lead to chasing after economic interests exclusively and forgetting all ethical criteria and the law.

Fully observing the guideline of using education as the chief measure, we must motivate cadres and party members to voluntarily make self-criticism and criticism and correct shortcomings. Leading cadres must set an example by taking the lead in doing this. The higher one's position is, the more exemplarily he must act. We must be truly strict with ourselves and actively combat individualism. The exemplariness of leading cadres at all levels and the fortitude of higher party committee echelons must be clearly manifested in the course of this campaign; this is a very important factor guaranteeing the success of the campaign. Only by making changes at the level of leading cadres can we change party members and society as a whole; only by effecting changes at higher echelons can we bring about changes at lower echelons satisfactorily. If leading cadres did not act in an exemplary manner and higher party committee echelons neither took direct action nor matched their deeds with their words, they would not be able to educate or persuade anyone and would eventually fail to create any change. Consequently, the masses would be neither encouraged nor instilled with confidence.

2. Along with education, we must rescreen the contingent of party members and firmly, strictly, and justly deal with those who violate party discipline and the state law. Party committee echelons should be able to specifically and accurately grasp the qualitative status of cadres and party members under their management, make correct personnel assessment, and promptly uncover and deal with those who commit serious mistakes—with attention given especially to party members of position and power, including high-ranking cadres; those who are directly in charge of supplies, commodities, money, and labor; and those who are responsible for cadre organization work. No one whatsoever is allowed to stand outside the law.

Our guideline is to take one steady and cautious step at a time and to follow the dictate of logic and reason. But we must be truly positive and firm, neither evading the issue nor giving in to deference. All compromising, deferential, easygoing, and perfunctory tendencies will be detrimental to and seriously hinder the struggle to purify the party. Realities in past years have shown that some localities have failed to enforce discipline against a number of errant cadres and party members and to expel from the party those not qualified for party membership for no other reasons than they are hampered by deferential, easy-going, and evasive tendencies; by protective umbrellas; by factionalism, departmentalism, and parochialism; and by a fear of losing their good track records,

which leads to protection and cover-up for the offenders. Some party committee echelons or leaders themselves have interfered even in the work of judiciary organs.

Naturally, in taking disciplinary action against errant party members, we must firmly grasp the goal to educate cadres and party members in strictly observing party discipline, adopt a suitably cautious attitude, and clearly determine the gravity of their offenses in a logical and reasonable manner. For those who make mistakes but voluntarily confess, sincerely admit their shortcomings and mistakes, and are determined to set things right, our party will show leniency. For persons who commit serious mistakes, especially those who refuse to voluntarily and sincerely admit their mistakes for rectification, discipline must be strictly enforced. Degenerate and deviant elements—this includes irresponsible persons, big thieves and grafters, and oppressors of the masses—must be immediately expelled from the party and immediately removed from the state machinery, whomever they may be and whatever positions they may hold.

3. All organs of dictatorship must urgently conduct studies and start investigations focusing on punishing degenerate and deviant elements—big bosses of dishonest traders, thieves of socialist property, speculators, and smugglers—who seriously undermine our economic and financial system. Though these elements are not very numerous in number, they collude with one another like parasitic worms to eat away at the body of our state and society, causing great harm.

They never voluntarily admit their crimes unless the investigating agencies hold undeniable evidence. They lead a luxurious and licentious life, arrogantly defying public opinion and law. Their usual trick is to buy off cadres and their superiors, corrupt subordinate cadres, and make under-the-counter connections with degenerate and deviant elements in the state agencies and with illicit businessmen in society. Sometimes, they have been exploited by the enemies to sabotage our economy. In fact, they have become a group of dangerous people opposing the state and the people. They are the enemy of socialism, whether they have been detected or not.

Each locality and sector can select and try some cases and openly inform the public. We must closely combine the discovery and denunciation by the masses, the press, and other mass information media with the investigation, verification, and severe and just action by legal agencies. We must also closely combine the campaign to purify the party and the state machinery with the struggle against negative phenomena in society.

We must be vigilant against the enemy plots to take advantage of the struggle against negativism to sabotage us, and must promptly suppress their malicious acts.

4. We must study and publish necessary socioeconomic policies and systems specifying the administration of cadres and party members, and concerning the treatment of cadres—such as allocating houses and cars, rewards and discipline, reception, entertainment, internal distribution, and so forth. We must immediately get rid of the systems of subsidization that are initiated by various sectors and localities against the commonly prescribed system. The newly established systems should be announced publicly for the masses and agencies to know about. This will help make supervision and control effective. We must revamp and consolidate legal agencies, assign qualified and competent cadres to control and inspection agencies, purge corrupt and degenerate elements, and secure real strength and competence for these agencies to adequately and scrupulously perform their functions, responsibilities, and jurisdiction.

5. We must combine the struggle within the party and the state agencies with motivation of the masses to participate in building the party and the state machinery. We must motivate the masses to join in criticizing cadres, party members, and state employees; to detect and denounce opportunistic, degenerate, and deviant elements; and, at the same time, to supervise and control the correction of mistakes and shortcomings of cadres, party members, and state employees. We must contribute our views to the party organizations on the educational tasks and the administration of party members. Here, the role of the press and other mass information media is very important. The press is the voice of the party and the people. It greatly contributes to creating public opinion of the masses and society.

The experience in the campaign to conduct self-criticism and criticism according to Directive No 79 of the party Central Committee Secretariat in 1986 as well as the experience of those localities and units that have experimentally carried out the campaign this time, have indicated that wherever the masses could be motivated, good results could be obtained in detecting negative phenomena regarding the quality and lifestyle of cadres and party members, in struggling to overcome mistakes and shortcomings, and in advancing all the tasks of localities and units.

In order to create a mass movement to struggle against negativism, the important thing is that all party committee echelons and responsible agencies must ensure true democracy and publicity, really respect and listen to the people's views, sincerely admit shortcomings, resolutely remedy the shortcomings exposed by the masses, answer the questions raised by the masses, and, at the same time, establish regulations to protect frank denouncers of vindictive villains.

Along with punishing slanderers who take advantage of public criticism to cause internal trouble, we must severely deal with acts of suppression and revenge against those who denounce and criticize with a constructive sense.

The legal agencies must coordinate closely with the press agencies to truly serve as a prop for the mass struggle. This campaign cannot help but encounter many difficulties and obstacles. Under direct party leadership, by intensifying the dictatorship of the proletariat, relying wholly on the masses, and tightly uniting, we resolve to make this party purification campaign a milestone that marks a turning point of decisive significance in strengthening the party and enhancing the party prestige over the masses in order to ensure that the party can surge forward and up to the level required by the new tasks, implement well all the tasks set forth by the sixth party congress, and really deserve to be the leader and loyal servant of the people.

Home Trade Ministry on Price Increases

*BK041535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 2 Oct 87*

[Text] Even though the decision on the wages and livelihood of cadres, workers, civil servants, members of the armed forces, and recipients of the social welfare program has not been promulgated by the Council of Ministers yet, rumors have it that all these people will receive a ten-fifteenfold pay increase, that the currency has been subjected to a manifold devaluation, and so forth.

Within only half a day, all private store owners and street vendors have freely increased prices. The price of pork has increased from 550 to 700 dong per kilogram, beef from 700 to 900 dong per kg, and monosodium glutamate from 1,000 to 1,600 dong per bag. For the past two days, feverish price fluctuations have prevailed in all major cities and key industrial areas, seriously affecting the morale of wage earners.

A consultative meeting was held at the office of the Ministry of Home Trade this morning, 2 October, with the participation of leading cadres of various ministries, general corporations, commodity supply sectors, and specialized trading corporations. The meeting participants have taken two urgent measures: First, mobilize all sources of cash and commodities and use them to purchase hogs, buffaloes, oxen, and poultry from various localities and agricultural cooperatives, and second, step up meat processing and storage.

The meeting participants unanimously agreed that to protect the purchasing power of wages, it is of primary importance for all commodity supply sectors, specialized trading corporations, and localities to actively and creatively organize the purchase of available livestock, poultry, and other goods and thereby, help the state have everything in hand to regulate the market and stabilize prices.

Units specializing in pork trading left for various provinces in the Red River Delta this afternoon, 2 October. In the meantime, the market control forces of the Ministry of Home Trade, coordinating with the industrial

and trade revenue services of the Finance Ministry, headed for a number of districts and precincts in major cities and concentrated industrial areas. The first objective of their trips is to take a closer look at various trading activities, especially livestock and poultry trading activities, and to make the private trading sectors clearly understand that this is not a wage increase but a method of calculating wages to keep them in conformity with the present situation, and that anyone who deliberately increases prices and disrupts the market will be subjected to both economic and administrative sanctions. The second objective is to organize a combined task force comprising revenue, market control, and precinct and ward public security services to supervise the implementation of the pricing system by private trading sectors at major markets.

As pointed out by the Council of Ministers, a unified method of calculating wages on a national scale this time is the result of the efforts of the party and state to cope with the present situation. Though this method has met a number of requirements, it still cannot alleviate the difficulties now facing wage earners nor can it be considered as completely rational. With this new wage system, wage earners must still bear numerous difficulties in their daily life. Since the Ministry of Home Trade and the sectors concerned have clearly understood this fact, they have taken urgent, timely measures to prevent bad elements from disrupting the market and the pricing system.

Wage earners all hope that the Ministry of Home Trade and the sectors concerned will learn from what is going on now so that they can work out effective solutions, achieve close coordination, and go all the way through in their struggle against speculators and hoarders who are disrupting the market at the expense of cadres, workers, civil servants, members of the armed forces, and the working people.

NHAN DAN Views Distribution, Circulation

*BK031021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 30 Sep 87*

[NHAN DAN 1 October editorial: "Let Us Make the Greatest Efforts to Stabilize the Distribution and Circulation of Goods"]

[Text] Through implementation of the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution during the past 5 months, various echelons, sectors, and grass-roots units have made great efforts to fulfill various tasks. The distribution and circulation of goods, however, has not developed well. Grain and materials needed for production are in acute shortage, prices have soared, the budget deficit is on the increase, banknotes are having to be repeatedly issued, while the laboring people's daily life is more difficult, especially the life of workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces. Meanwhile, negative phenomena in the party, state machinery, and in society are prevailing.

This situation is very abnormal. As a result, we must take special measures to overcome these difficulties and gradually change the situation to satisfactorily implement the resolutions of the party Central Committee's second and third plenums.

On the basis of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's conclusion made at the party Central Committee third plenum on urgent positions and measures to continue implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee second plenum, the Council of Ministers has made a series of important decisions on prices, wages, finance, and money.

Regarding prices, the basic guidance is to strive to overcome the sudden change in prices; eliminate speculation, smuggling, rival trading, price hikes, trading through middlemen, and making profits from price differentials. We must also strive to reduce production costs and transport fees. We must bear in mind a rational production cost, the supply and demand situation, purchasing power, money, and prices fixed by the market in accordance with the state policy of rationally adjusting and gradually stabilizing prices. We must also strive to achieve a one price system for certain kinds of goods. However, we must base all this on the real situation of each type of goods when applying the one price or two prices system in order to satisfactorily serve production, transportation, and the people's daily life, while effectively competing with the free market and controlling the rate of soaring prices in the social market. This price adjustment has been carried out in accordance with a deliberately studied pattern. We will make an adjustment of wholesale prices for important production materials and fees for transportation of goods, purchasing prices of important agricultural products within and beyond economic contracts, and retail prices of some important consumer goods—especially stabilized and unified retail prices for six kinds of rationed goods throughout the country in the fourth quarter of 1987. We will also fix the rate of exchange between agricultural materials and paddy in economic contracts for application in the summer-fall and 10th-month crops of 1987, and the rate of exchange between industrial crop products and paddy in economic contracts.

Regarding wages, our first measure is to implement a unified wage system and a unified method of calculating wages on a national scale. We will halt the application of different methods in various localities. First, we must admit that in the present situation we still cannot immediately restore the take home pay system as in September 1985 nor pay normal wages in money or sell all essential goods at a unified trade and business price. The readjustment of wages in accordance with a certain coefficient for workers of production and material supply sectors, members of the armed forces, and personnel of administrative and service organs will be carried out in accordance with this spirit. With a new wage system,

wage earners must still bear numerous difficulties in their daily life. Our efforts to increase social labor productivity and national revenue will help to gradually solve the wage problem.

Urgent measures for financial, monetary, and goods-related activities consist of restoring a balance between the state's budgetary and monetary revenues and expenditure as well as between the amounts of goods and money in circulation in order to gradually reduce and eventually end inflation. What is of practical significance here is that this will help generate sources of income while exploiting to the fullest all sources of income from various economic components, especially from the state-run economic sector and from the people of various strata where collection shortfall is now still too great.

Furthermore, it is necessary to set expenditure on the basis of increased revenue, trying to make strict economization on all kinds of expenditures, including spending for capital construction and for administrative activities.

Obviously, all the decisions issued by the Council of Ministers are aimed at further substantiating and constitutionalizing all those urgent policies and measures put forth by the Political Bureau. These decisions are of great importance for the struggle to stabilize distribution and circulation. This is, however, not an across-the-board readjustment of prices and money and also not a revision of the wage scale or a wage increase. Rumors about an across-the-board readjustment are therefore groundless. Miscreants and hostile elements usually capitalize on speculation to spread false rumors for their personal gain, for instance, to raise or lower prices at will, disrupt the market, upset the situation, and cause the masses to lose confidence in our party and state's policies. This is what each echelon and sector as well as each party cadre and member must be constantly vigilant about. It is necessary to expose all distorting allegations and elaborate on the truth so the masses can understand and comply correctly with all those decisions recently promulgated.

Implementing the resolution of the CPV Central Committee's Second Plenum at a time when the country is beset with difficulties amounts to a tough and complex struggle which should be carried out step-by-step.

Facts show that it is not easy to introduce policies and measures which are 100 percent correct or in which there are only correct things without any shortcomings; there are always errors to be redressed during the course of implementation. Yet all the policies and measures promulgated this time have been carefully calculated. These are the best choices we can make under present circumstances. Therefore, these new decisions must be carried out scrupulously and only through scrupulous implementation will we have a chance to evaluate the correctness and the effect of these decisions.

The move to tackle urgent problems in distribution and circulation must be combined with the movement to purify and improve the militant strength of the party and the state apparatus and to ameliorate social relations and in conjunction with efforts to carry out market reform and management, to struggle resolutely against and punish severely speculators, smugglers, and professional counterfeiters, and to struggle against the enemy's attempt to sabotage our economy.

A unity of hearts and minds within the party and among the people is the most important factor for carrying out successfully the struggle to stabilize distribution and circulation activities as well as the socioeconomic situation if we are to make constant headway.

NHAN DAN Calls for Thrift in Agriculture
BK041515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 27 Sep 87

[NHAN DAN 28 September editorial: "Practice Thrift in Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Agricultural production is now at its busiest. The current harvest of 10th-month rice is now coinciding with the start of the winter crop season. Apart from a pressing work schedule, now is the time of need for a lot of supplies, seed, capital, equipment, and labor; consequently, waste will be unavoidable without good organization. The practice of thrift at present must be reflected in every work assignment. If the fully ripened rice is harvested in time, we will achieve a high yield and good quality rice grain. However, depending on the climatic conditions of each area, specific harvest plans should be formulated to make ricefields available for planting the next crop and at the same time, to avoid possible damage by torrential rains that often come toward the end of the crop season, especially in areas where the rice grains can easily fall off and germinate.

All production establishments should rationally organize the workforce, prepare sufficient tools and equipment for fully reaping the rice crop, and avoid wastage that occurs most often during the reaping, transportation, and milling processes.

With the ongoing trend to enlarge the winter crop acreage, ensuring adequate material supplies for intensive crop cultivation has now become a very important task. This requires that we, on the one hand, thoroughly exploit existing material conditions—such as making full use of all the locally available sources of seed, capital, stable manure, green manure, and compost—and, on the other hand, pay attention to strictly economizing on the use of all sources of seed, capital, supplies, and equipment that can be created.

Some tasks have been talked about time and again and are seemingly easy to perform; but they just cannot be carried out successfully without good organization. By rationally arranging work assignments, labor, and draft

power, and tilling the land immediately after finishing reaping we can not only save time but also economize on fuel, machine capacity, and draft cattle power because the land is now easy to till. By selecting good seed and practicing intensive cultivation techniques right from the seed germinating process it is possible not only to reduce the use of rice as seed but also to save on seed; for less seed will be required per hectare of land.

Using electricity, gasoline, and oil economically is a major task. However, this does not mean that we simply cut down on their supply. On the contrary, it is necessary to provide the pump system with sufficient sources of energy to ensure that crops are fully watered as required by their growth. Insufficient or untimely supply of gasoline, oil, and electricity is, in effect, a waste of energy as this does not bring about the necessary results in production.

By rationally applying all sources of nonorganic fertilizer and insecticides according to scientific usage methods that meet the requirements and characteristics of every type of crop during each stage of growth, we will achieve

the best usage efficiency and, by the same token, reach the highest level of thrift. Realities show that some establishments, due to their ignorance of rational usage methods, have not only wasted their ample supply of fertilizer and insecticides without achieving the desired results, but also suffered damage from their incorrect application. Using nitrogen fertilizer at the wrong time and without balance will only create favorable conditions for the development of harmful insects and diseases. Using insecticides of the wrong type or not in accordance with the required dosage will make pests and diseases develop immunity and become more difficult to control.

To practice thrift in agricultural production the problem now is not only to enhance the awareness of everyone; but it is also required that every laborer knows fully about production procedures and is skilled in intensive cultivation techniques. At the same time, this also requires the efforts of all echelons and sectors in organizing guidance and implementation, primarily the sectors that directly support agricultural production.

Australia

Hawke, Hayden To Visit USSR at End of Nov

BK030951 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, and the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, will visit the Soviet Union next month. Mr Hawke will visit Moscow and Leningrad from 29 November to 2 December.

The prime minister described the Soviet Union as an important trading partner and said his talks will coincide with the visit to Moscow by a group of prominent Australian businessmen. Mr Hawke will stop over in Singapore for 2 days on his way to Moscow. He will hold talks with the prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, and deliver the 1987 Singapore lecture organized by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Hayden on Soviet Weapons Facility Visit

BK030930 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0430 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Australia has welcomed an unprecedented invitation by the Soviet Union to members of the [Geneva] Conference on Disarmament, including Australia, to visit its chemical weapons facility at Shikhany.

The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze, has invited conference participants to visit the military [as heard] to see Soviet chemical weapons and to observe the technology used for their destruction.

The visit will take place on Sunday and Monday and participants will include Australia's disarmament ambassador, Mr Richard Butler.

Mr Hayden says Australia has consistently encouraged Moscow to recognize the value of greater openness in support of arms control.

Demonstrators Protest Against U.S. Base

BK030958 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] A group of protestors is heading for the American space communications base at Nurrungar in the far north of south Australia. About 80 left Adelaide and hoped to be joined by others on their drive north.

After camping near the base tonight they plan to march on the main gate tomorrow and deliver a symbolic eviction notice to the base commander.

The organizers say the action is a prelude to another antinuclear protest at the Pine Gap communications base in central Australia later this month.

Protest Ends 'Peacefully'

BK040800 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0430 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] A protest by about 120 demonstrators at the joint Australian and U.S. military base at Nurrungar in South Australia has ended peacefully. A spokesman for the Anti-Bases Campaign, Mr (Chris Hereford), said this morning's protest included a mock trial of Ronald Reagan, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Bob Hawke, outside the base gates. A symbolic eviction notice was to have been served against the base commander, but he refused to meet the group.

Mr (Hereford) said the protest went smoothly, and there was no trouble with the police.

Fiji

Parcel Bomb Explodes, Injures 5 People

BK050543 Hong Kong AFP in English 0526 GMT
5 Oct 87

[Text] Suva, Oct 5 (AFP)—Five people were injured when a parcel bomb exploded at Nadi police station in western Fiji after it had been taken there for inspection, police said Monday.

Police said in a statement confirming the explosion Saturday that two youths found the parcel in a downtown Nadi toilet block and took it to the police station.

The bomb exploded as it was being unwrapped, injuring two policemen, the two youths, and an electrician.

One of the policemen was taken to Lautoka hospital with severe face, hand, and leg injuries.

The bomb was the second in Fiji since the September 25 coup and security forces said they were keeping under surveillance a group believed responsible for the two blasts.

Further Reportage on Constitutional Crisis

Talks End Without Agreement

BK050654 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] A meeting between Fiji's coup leader, Colonel Rabuka, and other leading political figures has ended after only short discussions. Officials said no statements would be issued yet. The meeting was held at the governor general's residence in Lautoka because of fears by the deposed prime minister.

Correspondents understand that at the meeting, Col Rabuka was put to his minimum demands for changes in Fiji to avert the colonel declaring a republic. Col Rabuka wants ethnic Fijians to have permanent political control of the country.

Present at today's meeting with the colonel were the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau; Dr Bavadra; and the former Alliance Party prime minister, Sir Kamisese Mara.

Before the meeting, Col Rabuka had said that if the other leaders accepted his plans for constitutional change then he believed Fiji could retain its Commonwealth status. However, if there was no agreement he would proceed with his plan to make Fiji a republic and the military would continue its rule until new elections early next year. He has already issued a decree for the appointment of an interim government with himself as president.

After the meeting Col Rabuka went to hospital to visit a policeman injured in a bomb explosion on Saturday night. Five people were injured after two youths brought a suspicious package they found to Nandi police station, and it exploded as police examined it.

Opposition Divided

BK050845 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] (?A meeting between Fiji's major) leaders has failed to resolve the nation's constitutional crisis. The meeting was between the military leader, Colonel Rabuka; the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau; the deposed prime minister, Dr Bavadra; and the former prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara.

After the 40-minute meeting, Dr Bavadra said his delegation had declined to accept a list of minimum demands put by Col Rabuka for ethnic Fijians to have permanent political control of the nation. Dr Bavadra said Ratu Sir Kamisese's delegation had accepted the terms.

The ousted coalition prime minister said it would now be up to the governor general to use his deliberate judgment on what action to take next.

Meanwhile, Fiji's security forces have issued a warning about a guerrilla group blamed for two bomb explosions in 1 week which had killed one man and injured seven others.

The security forces said the public should be careful about suspicious objects or parcels and tell the police immediately.

Judges Oppose Coup Leader

BK020926 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Fiji's judges have refused to recognize the military leader, Colonel Rabuka, as head of state and proclaimed their continuing loyalty to the head of the Commonwealth, Queen Elizabeth.

A statement from the judges, led by Chief Justice Timoci Tuivaga, said Col Rabuka's decrees declaring himself the head of state and revoking the constitution were not valid. They said her majesty's judges in Fiji could not and did not recognize the validity of either of the decrees.

The judges' statement said the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, was the lawful head of state and would continue to hold that office as long as Queen Elizabeth wanted him to. They said Fiji, in effect, had two heads of state following Col Rabuka's decrees yesterday and the country could not accommodate them both. The judges said eventually one had to give way to the other.

More Talks Scheduled

BK041115 Hong Kong AFP in English 1102 GMT
4 Oct 87

[Text] Suva, Oct 4 (AFP)—An Alliance Party spokesman said late Sunday that Monday's meeting on Fiji's constitutional crisis would be held in the governor general's home in Lautoka, northwest of here.

The spokesman said he was unsure if this decision had been made before or after deposed Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra reported that he had been chased by armed men and telephoned the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, saying he feared for his safety if the meeting were held in Suva.

Political observers here said Monday's meeting would be the last chance to resolve the constitutional crisis that has gripped Fiji since Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka staged his first coup on May 14. The colonel seized power for a second time on September 25.

Col Rabuka said Sunday he hoped the meeting would be a success, but since Thursday he has been calling himself "head of state," having revoked the 1970 constitution.

The colonel's minimum demands include majority representation of 41 out of 71 seats for native Melanesians in parliament.

The Indian population slightly outnumbers the native islanders.

Col Rabuka told a radio interviewer here Sunday that if Monday's meeting of six delegates each from Dr Bavadra's coalition and the alliance parties, three from the army plus the governor general as chairman, failed to reach an agreement he would immediately declare a republic.

An interim government would be declared, a new revised constitution introduced and elections planned for early in 1988, he said.

'Armed Men' Attempt To Detain Bavadra
BK041034 Hong Kong AFP in English 1011 GMT
4 Oct 87

[By Tim Cribb]

[Text] Veseisei, Fiji, Oct 4 (AFP)—Deposed Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra said he made a high-speed dash for freedom Sunday after his car was stopped by three men armed with rifles who ordered him to drive to a Suva police station.

Dr Bavadra, whose coalition government was overthrown by Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka on May 14, told *Agence France-Presse* in an interview in his home village that the incident reinforced his decision not to attend a scheduled meeting Monday between rival political parties, the military and the governor-general on Fiji's constitutional crisis, if it were to be held in the capital, Suva.

Dr Bavadra said he did not know why he had been stopped by three armed men wearing civilian clothes in a van, as he left a meeting at the Regent of Fiji Hotel 15 kilometres from here.

The three men were joined by at least six soldiers wearing balaclavas and Dr Bavadra's car was ordered to proceed to Nadi police station.

His driver, nephew Timoci Bavadra, waited until he was on the main road leading into the city before he tried to lose the two other vehicles following their car.

A high-speed chase followed until Dr Bavadra reached safety in his home village here.

He said he had telephoned Governor General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau after the incident and told him he would not be attending any meeting convened in Suva because of fears for his safety and that of five other members of his delegation.

Dr Bavadra said he was not ruling out his attendance at Monday's meeting, but he would only take part if it was held on the west of Fiji's main island, Viti Levu.

He would feel safer there than in Suva, he said.

He said he did not know why he had been stopped but feared he was about to be arrested again after being locked up in the maximum security wing of Naboro Prison outside Suva on September 25, when Col Rabuka staged his second coup.

Dr Bavadra was released five days later.

He said he had told the governor general earlier Sunday that he "was worried about the security of my people attending tomorrow's (Monday) meeting in Suva."

"Then two hours later the army are on to me asking me to go to the police station. I thought here it is again, another five or six days in jail."

Col Rabuka met Dr Bavadra, the governor general, and Alliance Party leader Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara at Government House on Thursday.

During those talks it was proposed that they all attend a meeting on Monday to discuss Fiji's constitutional crisis.

"I thought that was going to be a good testing time for both the Alliance and the coalition to work together and listen to Rabuka who has now got a proposal."

In Suva Sunday, the situation remained tense but quiet, with all commercial and social activity banned by the military regime.

The only activity permitted was daytime church services and a few private barbecues organised by the expatriate community under special permit.

Bus and taxi services were also banned and car traffic was discouraged, with all roads leading out of the city blocked by soldiers to all but specially authorized vehicles.

Rabuka Comments on Political Situation

Elections 'Next Year'

BK040708 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Fiji's military ruler, Colonel Rabuka, says he hopes elections will be held for a new parliament early next year. Col Rabuka told a Radio Australia reporter in Melbourne, (Peter Pathas), that his proposed timetable for elections was not dependent on the outcome of a meeting between Fiji's rival political factions tomorrow.

The colonel who led one coup in May and another late last month said he hoped that tomorrow's meeting would agree to his minimum demands. He said that if this did not occur he would declare Fiji a republic but elections would still go ahead early next year.

Col Rabuka said his minimum demands included a guarantee that ethnic Fijians would hold a majority of parliamentary seats, that Fijians would hold the post of prime minister and ministers of foreign affairs and home affairs, and that Christianity would be the country's official religion.

He said that before elections were held, he envisaged an interim administration possibly led by the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau. This interim administration would also include the leader of the Alliance Party, former Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, and the deposed prime minister, Dr Bavadra.

Earlier, Dr Bavadra said he had been given the colonel's proposals but added that he would not be attending the meeting until his and his supporters' safety could be guaranteed.

Col Rabuka told Radio Australia that this assurance would be given, and that he would discuss other issues with Dr Bavadra when the two had talks later today.

Yesterday, the militant Fijian Taukei Movement staged a rally in Suva at which support was expressed for Col Rabuka's second coup. *Reuter* news agency reported that 15,000 people attended the rally, but a Radio Australia reporter in Suva, (Greg Wallsmith), says there were only about 500.

Says Australia 'Antagonistic'

BK040740 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0430 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Fiji's military ruler, Colonel Rabuka, has called on the Australian Government to show a more sympathetic attitude to the aims and objectives of his coup. In a telephone interview with Radio Australia reporter, (Peter Pathas), Col Rabuka said a continued antagonistic attitude by Australia could disturb the strategic balance in the Pacific region. He also accused the Australian high commissioner in Suva, Mr John Piper, of spreading misleading information about the situation in his country.

Col Rabuka said there had been a lack of communication between the Australian Government and his administration, adding that increased dialogue would fill what he described as a lot of gaps in the relationship.

[Begin Rabuka recording] The Government of Australia should be more responsible in their outlook. They have a very, very important part to play in the security of the region, and rather than just backslap [word as heard] Fiji because of this thing, they should look at it from a sympathetic point of view and try and understand what the Fijians are doing. Because a cold shoulder now could cause irreparable damage in the balance of, or in the strategic composition of, the area. I am sorry that even your high commissioner here had sent some information that are not totally factual and perhaps based too much on his own assumption. [end recording]

Claims Support From Chiefs

BK030911 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Fiji's military ruler, Colonel Rabuka, has denied suggestions that he is having difficulty recruiting people for his Council of Ministers and said that he has received more assurances of support from Fijian chiefs.

The Australian high commissioner in Suva, Mr John Piper, had said it appeared Col Rabuka was finding it difficult to find people with the necessary qualifications who were willing to serve in his administration.

Col Rabuka said this was a great misconception and one of the most reassuring aspects from which he had drawn strength was an identification of the vast potential available to him.

Wants To Step Down

BK030710 Hong Kong AFP in English 0654 GMT
3 Oct 87

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 3 (AFP)—Fiji coup leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka said in an interview published here Saturday that he wants to hold elections and step down to allow Governor-General Sir Ratu Penaia Ganilau to become president.

"I want to hold an election in Fiji... I would gladly step down before the elections. I will never allow the military to govern this country," Col. Rabuka told the leading Indonesian daily *Kompas* in an interview Friday.

Kompas carried the interview on its front page Saturday in question and answer form, and accompanied by a photograph of Col Rabuka being interviewed on a golf course by a *Kompas* reporter.

The 39-year-old colonel also told the Indonesian daily that he would welcome military training from Indonesia.

Col Rabuka said he wanted Ratu Ganilau to become Fiji's head of state. "Yes, I want him to become the president of this country," he was quoted as saying. No date for an election was mentioned.

Col Rabuka added that if Ratu Ganilau refused his offer: "I would have to look for another person." He said the governor-general would then become Fiji's highest tribal chief and would be appointed as such in January.

Following his second coup in 19 weeks, Col Rabuka last week issued a decree revoking Fiji's constitution and proclaiming himself head of state.

He told *Kompas* that if he could arrange it, "I will declare Fiji a republic next October 10," the anniversary of independence from Britain in 1970, but added that it depended on whether the necessary preparations, such as the new constitution, would be ready by then.

Col Rabuka, who claimed he had the full support of the Fijian military, said he planned to include only "one or two" politicians in a yet to be formed council of ministers. The rest, he added, would consist of "administrators."

He said that Fiji would welcome an offer from Indonesia to train Fijian military officers, if it was made.

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